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THE COMMUNIST.

[From the Burlington Hawkeye.]

There lived on South Hill,
A man whose name was Bill—
Plain Bill Jones:
And wherever he was straying,
In his mind he kept a weighing,
And depicting and portraying,
Analyzing and assaying,
And alining and arraying,
The vexed problems of the day in
Thunder tones.

"Now," he said, "this labor question
By one simple, plain suggestion,
I can settle;
All you earn by honest labor,
Work with hammer, plough, and Faber,
Peaceful pen and warlike sabre,
Share for share your poorer neighbor
Shares your metal.

For though by duplicity,
Lucky felicity,
Shrewd eccentricity,
You get the most of it,
Yet do not boast of it;
If there's a host of it
Only the ghost of it
Division will make,
And while you think through it,
Stand up and drink to it,
Glasses shall clink to it—
What will you take?"

Assent the crowd nodded,
Loud they applauded,
The sentiments lauded,
And quickly they plodded
Up to the bar.
"Drink," he cried, "bawl for it!
I pay, you call for it,
This is the hall for it
Right where we are".

Ah, but they think it's fun,
But when the drink is done
Some missing link is gone,
Some one has fled.
The landlord, abusingly,
Taunts them accusingly,
But grimly, refusingly
Shakes every head;
While the barkeeper, losingly
Ruminates, musingly,
On what the man said.

HID IN A TURF-RICK.

[From London Society.]

"The Irish are a fine race!"

"That's your opinion, is it?"

The speakers were myself and Ellerslie, captain of the Royal Engineers, or the "Sappers," as we called them in popular phraseology. Place, the smoking room of the R. A. mess at Woolwich. Time, anywhere in the small hours. When I say that of the above sentences the first was spoken by me, I shall be in position to plunge at once *in medias res*.

After uttering the above oracular answer, Ellerslie puffed away silently at his long Havana for a while. I did not interrupt him, for I saw a twinkle in his eye, and knew there was something coming presently. He was one of those men whose thoughts it is not well to hurry, for fear of losing their thread altogether.

At last it came, as I anticipated.

"I don't think I ever told you, did I, of my adventures in that lovely country? In fact, the story is so much against myself that I thought it just as well to keep it dark. However, if you will swear solemnly to be 'silent as the grave.' I don't mind telling you now. At all events, it is not a bad joke as it turned out, though it might have been a serious one."

Of course I promised inviolable secrecy, however good the story might be, and having fortified himself with a brandy and soda, Ellerslie began:

"I dare say you know that in the spring of 187-I was sent to Ireland on special service to see about building new barracks in two or three places where they were needed, especially at Longford, where the government had, at that time, an idea of quartering a whole cavalry regiment, though now I believe they have come down to one troop of Scots Grays. I was rather pleased with the commission, for I had never been to the Emerald Isle before, and saw my way to a pleasant little excursion at government expense. Of course, all my disbursements en route were to be paid for me by the liberality of my country, I chose the most convenient way of getting to my destination, and traveled, via Euston and Holyhead, by the night mail, the Wild Irishman, I believe they call it.

"We left Euston at 8:25 P. M. I didn't feel much inclined to sleep, and you know I am a great smoker, so I turned into a compartment sacred to the consumption of the soothing weed. There was only one other occupant beside myself, a man of about forty, well dressed, but not to my mind a gentleman. Indeed, at first sight I put him down to be what he was, a well-to-do Irish farmer returning from a business trip to town, and indulging himself in the unwonted luxury of a first-class carriage.

"Whatever other faults those Irish have, they are certainly a most friendly race. By the time we got to Rugby I had told my fellow-traveler all about my projected plans for seeing his native country, and found that he rejoiced in the name of Cormack, and lived in the county Westmeath, not far from the Longford boundary. Before we reached Chester we were sworn friends, and by the time we arrived at Holyhead I had promised to pay him a visit during my stay in his part of the country. This visit it was which gave me such a taste of Irish customs as I could very well have dispensed with.

"Not to delay too long, I shall pass over all the incidents of my first fortnight or so in the Emerald Isle, they being, no doubt, exactly what any one else would have experienced under like circumstances. At length I reached Longford, got through my work there and determined to call on my new-made friend, for which purpose I took train to a little station called Edgeworthstown, and there obtained an outside car with a lean horse and a very ragged driver, who undertook for the sum of eighteenpence per double mile (Irish) to convey me to my destination. As to the name of the said destination, dare not venture on it. It began with the usual 'Bally,' ended, I think, with a 'y,' and had, I fancy, about four syllables between, of a nature utterly unpronounceable to English lips. Suffice to say that we got there at length, and pulled up at the door of a respectable slated farmhouse, with thatched outbuildings and a well-kept grass-field, on which two or three colts were feeding, of a slimness of limb and beauty of make that proclaimed their owner a racing man.

"The said owner met me at the door with an effusive welcome, and asked me into a well-furnished parlor, the taste of whose ornaments contrasted favorably with what I should have expected in the house of an English farmer of the same rank. Presently the mistress of the house and a pretty, fresh-looking daughter entered and shook hands with me with native politeness. I expressed a wish to see the farm, and Cormack readily offered to show it to me, first, however, saying a few words in a low tone to his wife, who went out of the room. A moment after I heard wheels driving away outside.

"'Only the car, yer honor,' said Cormack, in answer to my look of inquiry, 'I made free to send it away for ye: it's with us ye'll be stopping now, plase God.'

"It was true enough. My faithless Jehu having been paid in advance by me had been only too ready to depart, and, unless I choose to walk back to Edgeworthstown, which I did not feel inclined to do, I was to all intents and purposes a fixture. At first I was inclined to be annoyed, but the exquisite naiveness of the whole proceeding amused me, and I was really flattered by the solicitude of my would-be host; so, after a few half remonstrances, I was induced to write a telegram for my baggage, which Cormack confided to a young imp who appeared to be doing odd jobs about the place, bidding him 'run over to the post office and give it to Mr. Moran himself, and tell him it's immediate.'

"I stayed some little time at the Cormacks' seeing the country in company with my host, and forming my ideas of Irish political economy as it is, and as it should be, which being rather a hobby of mine I won't now trouble you with. There was a gentleman's family living in the neighborhood, which I soon made the acquaintance of, as in that out-of-way locality the arrival of a stranger was as great an event as that of a foreign potentate in London. Several afternoons I spent pleasantly at 'the big house,' playing lawn-tennis with young ladies of the place, whom I found to be more proficient in the art than their English sisters, probably from the solitude of their country life having obliged them to concentrate their energies on that particular form of amusement.

"One day that I had been spending in the above manner, and on which I had accepted a kind invitation to dinner en familie, I noticed that Mr. M——seemed more absent than usual, and a trifle quick-tempered, as though he had been annoyed by something or sombody. When the ladies had left us, and we were sitting over the usual post-prandial bottle of wine, he took a letter from his pocket and showed it to me.

"'That's the kind of thing we have to put up with here, Mr. Ellerslie,' said he. 'You mustn't go away with your ideas of the country too much couleur de rose.'

"That was in truth a strange production. It was written, or rather laboriously printed, on a sheet of coarse paper, headed by a rough but spirited drawing of coffins and bell-monthed blunderbusses. Below was the following composition, of which I made a copy out of curiosity:

"'M. M. Dont. go. to. Mote. or. I. wl. b. yoor. end. Let. it. b. rit. or. wrong. let. Pat. Higgins. stay. at. ome.'*

"I looked at my host for an explanation.

"'It is a threatening letter,' said he, 'and not the first either that I have received. The printing is easy enough to read on the phonographic principle, with the caution that most of A's and L's are upside down. The meaning is, that one of my tenants having, against my express orders, ploughed up a grass field, I have given him notice to quit, and went into Moate yesterday to consult my attorney as to what compensation I was obliged to pay under the Irish Land act. I got this the day before. I am not personally much afraid of the fellows, but it is very annoying; and I am always on thorns lest one of those letters should reach my wife; it would almost frighten her to death, I fancy.'

"'You met with no interruption going into Moate, I suppose?'

"'No; but I took my precautions. I got a policeman on my car and drove in by a roundabout route. It isn't a pleasant way of doing things, is it?'

"I quite agreed with Mr. M. that it was not, and expressed my surprise that the author of the letter could not be brought to justice.

"'You don t know the Irish, Mr. Ellerslie: there is not a soul about here who would not swear black was white rather than be the means of convicting a neighbor. You know yourself how completely the police system failed over so daring an offense as the murder of the late Lord Letrim. With such people as witnesses and jury, what is to be done? For my own part I have no doubt that Mr. Pat Higgins himself wrote that letter but hunting up any evidence would be hopeless.

"A sudden thought struck me. I had seen that the last few words of the document were lighter in color, as if they had been blotted. If so, would there not remain an impression on the blotting paper?

"I don't know what evil spirit took possession of me at this juncture, unless—I own it with contrition—it were that of inordinate self-conceit. Should I be able to get enough evidence to convict Pat Higgins myself, I should certainly derive much credit for my sagacity, and have an excellent story for my friends in England on my return. With this end in view I said nothing of my happy thought, determined to work it out myself.

"Next morning, having found out the locality of Higgins' cottage from Cormack, I went to make a call there. The sole occupant of the tenement when I arrived there was a wrinkled old woman sitting on a three-legged stool and smoking a black clay pipe. She looked at me suspiciously, but her native hospitality forbade her to refuse me a seat. For the first time I felt some qualms of conscience at the character of my errand, but these were spedily dissipated by the sight, in a corner of the large open hearth, of the very thing I was seeking, a piece of dirty blotting-paper crumpled into a ball. To be sure the floor had not been swept for years, judging from its appearance, and there was no telling how long the paper might have lain there; still I felt a conviction that it was the object of my search.

"The devices to which I resorted to get possession of that mute piece of evidence were worthy of a detective policeman. I manœuvered my chair closer to it under pretence of feeling a draught, though with the unpleasant consciousness that the old woman did not believe me. Fortune, however, favored me at last in the shape of a fierce contest between an old sow and a dog just outside the door, which made the crone hobble out briskly to separate the combatants. She was not gone long, but I had plenty of time during her absence to secrete the paper. As soon as I decently could afterward I took my leave.

"The moment I was out of sight of the door I opened my prize and found it to be what I hoped, a fairly good inverted copy of the threatening letter. Of course the last words were the most distinct, but on the whole it was a very pretty piece of prima facil evidence against Mr. Pat Higgins. I presented the paper to Mr. M., who praised my sagacity and thanked me warmly for my exertion on his behalf. That same evening I made a deposition before a magistrate who lived near by, and, much to his surprise, Higgins was arrested.

"Now I come to the unlucky portion of my story. How my share in the foregoing proceedings got about I don't know; but a day or two after this I found a great change in Cormack's manner toward me. Hitherto he had been hospitality itself; now he seemed anxious to get me to leave his house, though he was as studiously polite in hiding his wishes as the most finished gentleman could have been. Of course, however, I could not stay longer with a man who was tired of me, and I signified to him accordingly my intention of leaving him. He appeared to me somewhat relieved by the news.

"I dined at Mr. M.'s the night before my departure, after a farewell game of tennis with the ladies, and did not leave the house till nearly dusk. As I was walking back to Cormack's I noticed footsteps behind me, and, looking round, saw that I was followed by a small body of men all armed with sticks. Not wishing them to come up with me I quickened my pace a little. They did the same, and closed on me somewhat.

"I had to pass a sharp turn on the road. Just as I neared the hedge, and for the moment lost sight of my followers, I saw a woman on the other side close to me. Leaning forward, she said eagerly: 'Run for yer life, sir; it's you they're after.' Before I could reply she had sunk down behind the hedge again as my pursuers came in sight.

"I hope, if ever there be any chance of holding my own, that I shall not be found ready to run away; but when followed by a dozen men with sticks it is about the only thing that can be done, so I trust I may be pardoned for taking to my heels.

"The men instantly followed at full speed, and for a time the race was hot. But, having still my tennis shoes on, and being naturally swift of foot, I soon distanced them, and they were a good half mile behind when I reached Cormack's door.

"Cormack himself was standing on the threshold. At one glance he took in the situation, having probably had some previous information as to what was going to happen. With a muttered oath he seized me by the arm and hurried me through the house and into the yard at the back. There was a rick of turf there which had that day been opened, leaving a small aperture in the smooth continuity of its rows.

"'Get in there, sir,' said Cormack, 'and you, Pat' (addressing his son who was working in the yard when entered), 'build up the clamp again while I go and lock the door. An' if ye tell the boys where the gentleman is ye're no son of mine.'

"The case was not one which admitted of parleying. I got into the rick, and Pat built up the outside turf with marvelous celerity. There was room enough for air and sound to enter through the interstices between the sods. But the dust nearly choked me. However, I was glad enough of even that refuge when I heard the storm of curses that broke from my pursuers, as, having at length burst open the door, they poured into the yard.

"'So help me God!' I could hear Cormack saying. 'I let him out at the back door, boys. Was I to let the gentleman be murdered in me own house an' he staying there?'

"Curiously enough, as I thought, the angry men admitted the plea, but all now turned upon Pat to know which way I had gone. He, being no better than most of his countrymen in the matter of truthfulness, gave them most minute directions as to the route I had taken, and, after a hurried search of the house and yard, they started off in pursuit.

"When they were out of sight Pat unpacked me. By this time I was almost fainting from suffocating dust and smell of the turf, and I was glad to sit down in the kitchen and have a draught of buttermilk. Meanwhile Cormack had saddled one of his horses and brought it round to the door.

"'Get up on that horse, sir,' said he, 'and ride as hard as ye can to the police station at Bally ——; it's the only place ye'll be safe in after this. I'll send on yer luggage there for ye. I've saved ye this day because ye were stopping in my own house, but only for that I wouldn't have put out a finger to help ye for an English informer as ye are. So there's no thanks due to me.'

"I attempted a few words of explanation and gratitude, but I confess to feeling decidedly 'small' as I rode away, and inwardly took a vow never to interfere with other people's business again.

"I sent my late host a check afterwards for what I considered a fair sum for my fortnight's board and lodgings, with a letter expressing my sense of obligation to him and my wish to have made him a present to remember me by did I not fear to offend him. The check was returned without a word.

"I was obliged to attend at the trial of Pat Higgins, who, rather to my satisfaction, was triumphantly acquitted by a jury of his compatriots, so that all my trouble and danger had been incurred for nothing. After that you won't wonder that I am not very proud of the story, and don't want it to go beyond you."

"Who was the woman who warned you?" asked I: "did you ever find out?"

"She was Cormack's daughter, and was engaged to Pat Higgins as I found out afterward," answered Ellerslie. "After that I think you will agree with me that the Irish are a peculiar race."

"Shall I tell you what I think was the most peculiar thing in the whole story?" said I.

"Well?"

"Sending back your check!"

*Translation: "M——M——, don't go to Moate, or I will be your end. Let it be right or wrong, let Pat Higgins stay at home." The above is an exact copy of a threatening letter in the author's possession.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON.

And How he Views the Peculiar Canvass in New York.

He Stands for the Democracy Against Corruption, Arrogance and Bolting.

[Interview in New York Herald.]

HIS FIRST NOMINATION.

"Three years ago," said Governor Robinson, "when the proposition that I should be the candidate for Governor was made to me in this very room by Governor Tilden I was unwilling to accept the position and did my best to bring about some other nomination, but when I consented"—and here the Governor brought down his hand emphatically on the elbow of his easy chair—"I resolved that it should be the last of my public career; that I would give the people as honest and efficient a government as I could, and at the end of my term retire to private life. I may say without egotism that I felt equal to the task, for my experience as a legislator and Comptroller made me as familiar with the interests and business of the State government as any one could be. I claim that I have carried out my resolution faithfully and given the people as good a government as with the means at my command it was possible to give them. I have stopped extravagance wherever it was visible, and have saved the State millions of dollars that do not appear on the records.

FORCED IN AGAIN BY TAMMANY.

"I should have carried out my determination to retire at the close of my present term of office, and sincerely desired to do so; but when an overbearing faction undertook to bulldoze the great Democratic party of the State, and because they and their friends could not make use of my administration for their purposes uttered brutal threats of bolting and giving the State to the Republicans if the choice of the Democratic Convention should fall upon me as the candidate of the party, the honest, independent Democracy throughout the State determined to make me their candidate. I was no longer in a position to decline. Had I done so it would have seemed the triumph of an arrogant and overbearing clique and have made it appear that John Kelly, backed by the corrupt rings that had felt the power of an honest government, held supreme control over the Democracy of New York.

THE RESPONSIBILITY OF THE DEMOCRACY.

"To have yielded and taken up any other candidate, however capable and honest, would have been claimed by the Canal and Tammany rings as their triumph, and would have been destructive to the Democratic organization, for no self-respecting man could have acted with it thereafter. These considerations determined my action. I accepted the nomination in the interest of the Democracy and of the people of the State. It rests with them now to decide whether they will continue my administration or return to the practices, the abuses, the extravagant expenditures and the heavy taxation that prevailed in the days when the old rings, now busy in the canvass, were supreme in the State.

ROBINSON'S, NOT TILDEN'S.

CORRESPONDENT—It is alleged, Governor, that your administration has been largely controlled by Mr. Tilden.

GOVERNOR ROBINSON—I know it is. The Republicans say that I have been the passive and submissive tool of Mr. Tilden, and then stultify themselves by declaring in the same breath that I am an obstinate, headstrong, self-opinionated, stubborn old man whom nobody can manage. It is utterly false to say that any man has controlled my administration, which has been controlled only by respect for the constitution and the laws and by my own sense of justice and right. As to Mr. Tilden, he has had less to do even in the way of counsel and advice with my administration than many prominent and intelligent Democrats of my acquaintance. I have not seen Mr. Tilden for six months, and I can think of no single act of my administration that has been done at his suggestion.

HOPEFUL OF VICTORY.

CORRESPONDENT—What is your information, Governor, as to the prospects of the Democratic ticket in the election?

Governor ROBINSON—They are of a hopeful and cheering character. Our friends count on success with confidence. I am aware, however, that reports coming to headquarters are liable to be colored by the kind feelings and enthusiasm of our well-wishers, and must be taken with some grains of allowance. My own reliance has been on the good sense and honest intentions of the people. I cannot think that any large number of Democrats will lend themselves to a conspiracy to give the State to our political opponents and uphold a bolt which has not the shadow of a principle for its palliation. I do not believe the Democracy of the great State of New York will destroy its own party at the bidding of selfish and disappointed "rings" and arrogant leaders.

THE LINES OF BATTLE DOAWN.

I look for the result with calmness and with perfect readiness to bow to the will of the people. The choice is between continued reforms with economy in administration and a return to the looseness and extravagance of the old "ring" system. I know that I have given the people the best government I could, and I am contented to leave the decision of the present contest with them, just as I would leave a case in the hands of a jury.

CORNELL A REPROACH TO REPUBLICANS.

CORRESPONDENT—Have you reason, Governor, to hope for much Republican aid in this election?

Governor ROBINSON—I have never expected or desired aid from the political wirepullers of the Republican party. My trust has been in the honest, intelligent people who value good home government, whatever their political sentiments may be. The Republican administration, however, presents a degrading and pitiable spectacle. They turned Mr. Cornell out of the office of Naval Officer of the port of New York, because they declared him incapable of filling that position in accordance with their views of civil service reform, and now the Cabinet Ministers, in violation of their own Civil Service rules, come to New York to electioneer for Mr. Cornell. They ask the people of New York to elect to the position of the Governor of their State—a public office second in honor and importance only to the Presidency of the United States—a man whom they have themselves pronounced unfit to fill the post of Naval Officer of the Port. Why, such a pitiable sight might well shame Mr. Conkling's dog, if he owns one.

Sold Out to Tammany.

[New York Herald of Monday.]

Even the New York *Times* concedes that the Republican local ticket deserves no respect with the exception of Mr. Root, nominated for Judge of Common Pleas. We will state our views of this particular nomination further on. We quite agree with our republican contemporary, the *Times* as to the residue of the Republican ticket. "The Republican candidate for Sheriff," says the *Times*, "was a Tammany Republican during the 'Hauk' Smith era of our party politics, and enjoyed the pickings under Tweed in the shape of pipe contracts." "One of the Republican candidates for Aldermen-at-Large," says the *Times*, "has been a steadfast leader in the Kelly-Republican compact in the present Board." When a Republican organ is thus constrained to expose and condemn the ticket of its own party on account of its Tammany affiliations the community at large will be confirmed in its belief that the Republican party of the city has been sold out to Tammany in consideration of Mr. Kelly's aid in the election of Cornell.

ON JOHN KELLY.

A Speech by Hon. A. S. Hewitt in New York.

Ex-Congressman Hewitt made a reappearance in New York politics on Friday evening as President of the Democratic County Convention. This interesting extract is from his speech:

On the subject of bolting, he said he recognized the sacred right of any man or set of men to bolt if they thought it necessary for the maintenance of their honor and self-respect. There was an honorable way of bolting, and there was another way of bolting that was not honorable. When a man announced beforehand that he would not support a certain man provided he was made the nominee of the State Convention, then went to that Convention and took part in its proceedings toward the nomination of that man but subsequently bolted the Convention—such an act was not honorable. There had been a time when Mr. Hewitt and many other Democrats might have left Tammany Hall. It was just after the exposure of the Tweed ring frauds. But on one evening shortly after those frauds were exposed twelve men assembled in a private room in Tammany Hall for the purpose of deciding what to do. He was one of the twelve and John Kelly was another. At that meeting Mr. Kelly, who was selected to be the new leader of Tammany Hall, pledged himself that the remainder of his life should be devoted to giving New York City a good government. He also made a vow that he would never accept another office. He said he had made a sufficient competency through official position and that he would devote his whole time, without pay, to improving the city government. This was after Mr. Kelly had refused for some time to be made the new leader of Tammany Hall, and Mr. Hewitt believed now, as he believed then, that Mr. Kelly was sincere in all that he said on that occasion. But Mr. Kelly had since felt what it was to be "boss," and he had never failed to show that he fully realized the power and dignity connected with the position of boss of the Tammany Democracy. He had wielded his authority with an imperial sway. Other men who attended that meeting of twelve might, if they had been prophets, have looked into the future and been persuaded to forsake Tammany Hall that night. But they thought of the traditions of the ancient organization, appreciated the efficiency of its machinery, and thought that unless it was kept up under a purified management the city would be captured by designing politicians of the opposing party. It was a remarkable fact that all the men who were present at that meeting had since seceded from Tammany Hall with the exception of John Kelly and Augustus Schell. John Kelly, who pretended to be so disinterested in everything except the welfare of the people, was now arrayed in hostility directly against his party and the people, and was attempting to prove that he was of more importance and wielded more power than the Chief Magistrate of the State of New York, who was pledged to uphold the rights and protect the liberties of 5,000,000 of people.

OCEAN'S PERILS.

The Story of the Burning of a Ship at Sea.

It is a terrible story of the peril of ocean travel that comes from New Orleans. Of sixty odd passengers on the ship Nuevo Pajaro, which left Havana for New York on the 16th of October, only seventeen live to tell the story of her wreck. The vessel was in mid-ocean—a fire broke out in the still watches of the night. The passengers aroused from slumber remembered that the cargo consisted in part of gunpowder, petroleum and other inflammable substances. A panic was inevitable. Many threw themselves without precaution upon the mercy of the ever-treacherous sea. Others took to the boats, only to find them upset or dashed to pieces at first contact with the waves. Others had the presence of mind to construct a rude raft and on it escaped the peril of the moment, but encountered new dangers. The few who remained on the vessel were burned with the hulk before the eyes of the escaping people. Of the latter some were swept from the raft by the waves; others fell a prey to the sharks; others again, crazed by hunger and anxiety, took their own lives. Nautical romance points no horror that is not matched in the sufferings of these shipwrecked people. Hope itself was dead to them when the lookout of a steamer passing in the darkness caught their cries of distress. The captain of the Louisa H.—Voss is his name, and he is an Englishman—thought it worth while to lose a day to save a life. He waited for daylight, took the unfortunates from the raft and cruised around for twenty-four hours in the vain effort to find other victims of the disaster. Seventeen lives are the trophies of this man's good action. By the side of his record how contemptible seems the character of the Fall River captain who would not reverse his engines to look for poor Lavinia Roach, lest he should arrive a half hour later in New York. We tell the story over to emphasize the manliness of this English captain. The busy, money making world has need of such examples. It was no more than his duty, but duty is not often more faithfully performed.

Evarts' Surrender to Conkling.

[Philadelphia Telegraph, Rep.]

Anything better calculated to bring the administration and all its pretences of civil service reform into contempt than Mr. Evarts' speech on Tuesday night, it would be impossible to devise. As for Mr. Evarts' bowing down, as he did, before his enemy, Mr. Conkling, and eating the dish of crow which Mr. Conkling put to his lips he presents a pitiable spectacle of a great man surrendering his principles, blurring his honorable record, and giving up his independence, at the command of a mere political trickster, who for the moment happens to control a powerful political machine.

A son of Sir Edward Thornton has passed the necessary examination in England to enter the British Diplomatic Service and will probably be assigned to a place under his father at Washington.

THE PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

How It is Conducted Under the Fee Bill.

Heavy Loss to the County—Extravagant Clerk Hire.

Previous to the passage of the Fee bill, made applicable to Allegheny county by the Legislature, several of the county offices were considered "bonanzas" to the fortunate ringsters who gained control of the workings thereof. That this belief was fully entertained by the members of the Court House Ring was clearly evinced by the strenuous efforts put forth by them to defeat the passage of the Fee bill, a fact which will be remembered by all. The leading prizes then were the positions of Sheriff and Prothonotary, the knowing ones placing either of the offices as worth to the lucky incumbent between $25,000 and $30,000 a year. These figures were considered below the mark by many, but the majority of the better informed in the matter believed there was a clear make to the Prothonotary from the fees of the office previous to the passage of the Fee bill of $25,000. Then that officer retained all the fees of the office and paid for his own clerk hire. Under the Fee bill the Prothonotary receives a salary of $6,000 and the county pays the clerks employed by that official. Strange as it may seem to the average confiding citizen, the receipts of the Prothonotary's office since the Fee bill went into effect, have not been sufficient to pay the running expenses of the offices for at least two years, and the monthly reports of the present year indicate that the expenses will also exceed the receipts to a considerable amount. The expenses of the office the past five years will average something over $22,000 per year, a rather alarming sum when the business transacted is taken into consideration.

FIGURES TELL THE STORY.

The following figures taken from the Controller's annual report will illustrate the point more clearly:

RECEIPTS OF THE PROTHONOTARY FOR 1875.

Revenue of the office	$29,428 30
Collected for advertising	221 50
Total receipts	$29,649 80

EXPENSES FOR 1875.

Prothonotary's salary	$ 6,000 00
Salary of clerks	12,905 00
Office printing and stationery	1,284 58
Total expenses	$20,189 58
Net gain to county in 1875	$ 9,460 22

RECEIPTS IN 1876.

Revenue of office	$24,694 25
Collected for advertising	302 06
Total receipts	$24,996 31

EXPENSES FOR 1876.

Prothonotary's salary	$ 6,000 00
Salary of clerks	12,502 50
Office printing and stationery	1,802 22
Total expenses	$20,304 72
Net gain to county in 1876	$ 4,601 59

RECEIPTS IN 1877.

Revenue of office	$18,318 50
Collected for advertising	124 96
Total receipts	$18,443 46

EXPENSES FOR 1877.

Prothonotary's salary	$ 6,000 00
Salary of clerks	12,071 58
Office printing and stationery	2,604 13
Total expenses	$20,675 80
Net loss to county in 1877	$ 2,232 23

RECEIPTS IN 1878.

Revenue of office	$18,604 50
Collected for advertising	196 00
Total receipts	$18,800 50

EXPENSES FOR 1878.

Prothonotary's salary	$ 6,000 00
Salary of clerks	12,348 82
Total expenses	$18,348 82
Net gain to county not deducting office printing and tetalonery	$451 68

HEAVY LOSS.

It will be observed that the net gain to the county in 1875 was $9,460 22, while the net gain in 1876, the year following, was only $4,601 59, being a loss in the one year to the county of $4,444 63. In 1877 there was a net loss shown to the county of $2,232 23, which, added to the gain to the county in 1875, shows a net loss to the county in 1877 of $11,278 55. Probably becoming alarmed themselves at the unfavorable showing of the office the ring in 1878 transferred the cost of the office printing and stationery of the Prothonotary's department to another fund and in this manner show a small gain to the county in 1878 of $451 88. The office printing and stationary had been run up from $1,284 58 in 1875 to $2,604 13 in 1877, and it is not probable it was less in 1878. If from this $2,604 13, which rightfully belongs to the expense fund of the office, is taken the given gain to the county of $451 68, the net loss to the county is $2,152 45. Thus it will be seen when comparing the workings of the office in the two years of 1875 and 1877, there is shown a loss to the county in the latter year of over $11,000.

TOO MANY CLERKS.

Naturally enough the query will arise, What occasions this unfavorable showing? This can be answered only in one way. The affairs of the office are not conducted upon correct business principles. There has been a decrease in the volume of business as shown by the dockets which have not been followed by a corresponding decrease in office expenses. Too many men are quartered on the county as clerks, year after year, at expensive salaries, who are not required to transact the business of the office, and to keep up these, many of whom are well known ward politicians and servants of the corrupt Radical Ring of this county, the expenses of the office is double what it should be.

The time is approaching near when the people of Allegheny county will have an opportunity of either changing the condition of affairs in this office or continuing the outrages against themselves and property. If the office is left under the control of the present ring by the election of the Radical candidate, there need be no improvement looked for, but rather greater abuses of power and trust can be expected to follow an endorsement of their acts, such as the election of the ring candidate would be.

The present Prothonotary was introduced into the office as a clerk, and educated in the "ways that are dark" for the benefit of the ring which trained him. Likewise the present Radical candidate, J. O. Brown, has been schooled, while clerk in the office, in all the arts peculiar to the class of men who have been ruling the political affairs of this city and county for many years past, to the great inconvenience and loss to the community at large. As stated before, it remains to be seen if the people of this county are going to sanction longer the predominence of the Court House Ring over the affairs of such an important office as that of Prothonotary of this county.

THE WHISKY INSURRECTION.

Federal Idea of a Strong Government as Illustrated by Hamilton.

The New York *Sun* commenting upon the pretensions of the present advocates of the right of the Prrsident to send the army into States without regard to the civil authorities, State or National, gives some of the details of the operations of the army sent into Pennsylvania during the whisky insurrection and acting under Hamilton's idea of a strong government.

George Washington never drew any paper with such anxious care as he bestowed upon his instruction to Gen. Lee, the commander. The military was to be held in absolute subordination to the civil authority. No man was to be molested except upon a warrant regularly issued. A United States Judge accompanied the expedition to avoid every excuse for military usurpation. But these solemn orders were in vain. Once over the mountains, Hamilton pushed them aside and ignored them. He organized a commission upon a perfectly original plan, of which he took the head, and at the head of which he placed the timid and submissive Federal Judge whom he had in his train. The other members were the District Attorney, the Inspector, one of the "exiles," and a light horseman. They paid no regard to law or rules. They bullied witnesses, and even tortured them. The examinations, many of them, were for all the world like those of Jeffreys on the Bloody Assizes, just as the subsequent military proceedings were like those of Kirk. Occasionally Secretary Hamilton broke the monotony of these brutal examinations by a secret inquisition of his own, as in the case of Brackenridge, when no one was present but the accused and his self-appointed judge.

At length Mr. Hamilton found himself ready to make the "signal display" of power about which he was so much concerned, and to strike terror into the hearts of the unresisting people. The night of the 13th of November, 1794, was selected for the blow. It makes the heart swell and the blood boil to think of it even at this distance of time. Between midnight and daybreak the whole country was raided simultaneously by the dragoons. Three hundred of the most respectable citizens were seized in their beds, and hundreds of families reduced to the direst distress. Hamilton had succeeded. Those were indeed hours of terror. The strength of the Government was felt in a manner never to be forgotten; and, ever since, that has been known in Pennsylvania's history and tradition as the "Dreadful Night."

The prisoners were not permitted to ride their own horses or to supply themselves with any of the comforts or even necessaries of life. They were driven like cattle through the muddy roads, and beaten and reviled at every step. At night some of them were stalled like beasts in stables, and one officer directed the mangers to be filled with oats and raw meat for their refreshment. In the wet cellar of the public house at Parkinson's, forty were tied back to back, and left to welter in mud and darkness, without light, food, or fire for forty-eight hours. Their fellow citizens and soldiers were alike forbidden to relieve the sufferings of these unfortunate people.

All these men were taken without warrant. The seizure was as lawless as it was indiscriminate and cruel. It was in flat violation of Washington's orders, but it was in strict accordance with Hamilton's notions of the powers of a "strong government." Eighteen of the prisoners were driven on foot to Philadelphia—a march of thirty days—and paraded through the streets with slips of paper marked "Insurgent" on their hats. Against some of them the Grand Jury, foreign to their victimage and politically hostile as it was, failed to find bills. None were convicted.

So ended the Whisky Insurrection. The name of Hamilton, the Federalist, was for many years spoken among the husbandmen of that lonely land with bated breath like that of Claverhouse among the Presbyterians of Scotland. On the whole, we should say that the "strong government" men of to-day will take little by the reopening of this dark chapter of our early history.

HONORING VIRTUE.

Impressive Scenes at the Unveiling of a Monument.

SPARTANSBERG, S. C., October 27.—To-day one of the most impressive scenes ever witnessed in South Carolina took place here. It was the unveiling of a splendid Italian monument over the remains of Miss Frances Woodward, a beautiful girl who was brutally murdered by John J. Mooreon the fifth of June last. The monument is six feet high, and stands on a base of native granite. The inscription is cut on a raised shield facing the east, which is as follows:

"In memory of Frances Woodward, born June 29, 1859; died defending her virtue June 5, 1879. She loved her character and proved her fidelity in the sacrifice of her life. Gentle stranger, softly tread, for a Christian sleeps below. She is not dead, but sleepeth in the arms of Jesus."

A large crowd of people attended the ceremonies, during which the Rev. A. C. Durham delivered a memorial address, which was full of eloquence and pathos, and in which touching allusion was made to the life and character of the murdered girl. Her's was a sad fate. Miss Woodward was murdered by John J. Moore. On that occasion she went to Moore's store to make some purchases. When she left he followed her and waylaid her on the road. She made a brave resistance, but the villain overpowered her and raped her and then murdered her. He was arrested and put in jail. Very soon after a mob of four or five hundred men broke into the jail and took Moore therefrom and hung him.

National Taxes Should be Reduced.

[New York World.]

What the country now needs is a reduction of taxation to the full extent of the estimated surplus revenue. The credit of the country, as nobody believes at home or abroad the raw-head and bloody bones tales of the stalwarts, is more than good, and there will be no difficulty in renewing at lower rates of interest the six and five per cent. bonds which are redeemable in 1881. Let this be done, and by the time that fresh payments into the sinking fund become legally due, five or six years hence, the increased population and trade of the country, as there is no danger that we shall be torn and bled by a new civil war, will provide the means for making those payments comfortably upon a reduced scale of taxation. At least forty-five millions of dollars may be and ought to be struck off from the taxes at once, on account of this year's contribution to the sinking fund already long ago made.

THE most inquisitive person heard of recently was a young man in France who dropped a lighted cigar into the bunghole of an empty petroleum cask and then applied his eye to said bunghole to watch the result. It is presumed that the exhibition was eminently satisfactory as well as entertaining, but he has not said anything about it. The floral offerings were many and beautiful.

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SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

WHY GRANT?

A number of leading journals declare that the Republican victory in Ohio, there exists no pressing necessity for GRANT as anybody can carry it, and, as they claim fifty thousand in Pennsylvania and thirty thousand in New York, why should BLAINE, EVARTS, SHERNAN, CONKLING, WASHBURNE and other hungry aspirants for the White House, be shoved aside, on the ground they could not get the Republican vote. The *Gazette*, which is now running the GRANT boom in this locality, has dropped to the situation, and is engaged in devising new pretexts for the third termers. It says a Democratic Congress will count the next Presidential vote, and if GRANT is the candidate his name will be sufficient to inspire such terror in both branches, that he will be counted in; that the South intends to secede and declare war if any other man than GRANT is named, and we shall all swim in blood this time next year, unless the *Gazette* gets its man. All this is very sad, and if that organ believes what it states, that the re-election of GRANT would prevent such tremendous evils, it does well, and should make every sacrifice to accomplish his election, but it does not believe it, and privately laughs with the rest of the community at the absurdity of another rebellion.

So far as Democrats feel in this matter, they would prefer to have GRANT as the Republican nominee, to almost any one named. We detract nothing from the high regard which Americans generally feel for GRANT as a military man, when we say he is the most conspicuous and ignoble failure as a statesman or civil ruler this country has ever seen. His administration was more disastrous to his party than that of any other President of the United States. We invite the *Gazette's* attention to a few facts:

The *Congressional Record* shows that during the first two years of GRANT'S term as President there were 170 Republicans and 67 Democrats in Congress, divided thus: 118 Republicans from all the States of the North and 52 Republicans from the Southern States; 40 Democrats from Northern and 27 from Southern States. The Republican majority was 103.

During the last two years of GRANT'S term the Republicans had but 106 members in Congress—90 from the North and only 16 from the South—while the Democrats had 187 members—97 from the North and 90 from the South—a Democratic majority of 81. This shows that during GRANT'S term of the Presidency the Republicans sustained a loss of 64 members of Congress, while the Democrats made a gain of 150 members.

When GRANT began his term as President there were 23 Republican and 7 Democratic Senators from the South. The day he retired from the Presidency the Republicans had but five, and the Democrats had 27 Senators from the Southern States.

It is a very common mistake that HAYES' policy made the Southern States solid for the Democracy. GRANT accomplished that. It was the odium of his administration and the suggestion of a third term movement that gave the tidal wave of 1874 its impetus, drove the Republicans from power in most of the Northern States, and assured a Democratic majority in both Houses of Congress.

Trot out the man on horseback by all means. As he managed to revolutionize the politics of the country against his own party in his second term, it is possible he might utterly destroy it in the attempt to climb to a third term.

THE New York *Times*, impressed by the fact that the 4,000,000 Republicans of the Union gave something less than $10,000 for the relief of the negro exodusters, says this indicates that the great body of the Republicans do not believe the fugitive negroes to be in any especial need. The call for help for the exodusters, the alleged victims of Southern brutality and bulldozing, was a fair test of the sincerity of belief in the bloody shirt yawp. It invited Republicans to go down to their pockets as a sign of their faith, but they didn't go because they knew—at least the sensible ones did—that the whole thing was a sham. It is so much easier to vilify the South "at a safe distance," as the *Chronicle* suggested, than to measure your sympathy by a contribution of the ready. In aid of the Kansas refugees, whose frightful sufferings stirred pulpit and press, JIM BLAINE'S state of Maine gave the enormous sum of $3 which was the smallest amount of any State that subscribed, but Vermont, Rhode Island and New Hampshire did not contribute a penny. The largest sum given by any State was $2,500 by Ohio, while Pennsylvania, with $1,603,60, was second on the list, and New York, with $1,197,41, was third. The Republican States of Massachusetts, Illinois, Iowa, Minnesota and Michigan gave amounts ridiculously disproportionate to their professions of sympathy with the fleeing negroes. There is no better way to scatter a bloody shirt factory and break up the congregation, than to suggest a collection. The reason is obvious. They don't believe the stuff they circulate. Its pure fiction and they know it.

BRAINS AND HONESTY IN OFFICE.

Judge BAILEY was elected by Republican votes and we believe Mr. LAZEAR will succeed Judge KIRKPATRICK, also by Republican votes. We are free to concede that in Allegheny county when the Democrats put up a worthy and competent candidate against an unworthy and incompetent Republican nominee, the Democrat only succeeds by the aid of votes of intelligent and conscientious Republicans. In no sense is his success a partizan triumph. It is a victory for the common sense and sturdy honesty of the people over the roguery of conventions and the manipulation of rings. We do not suppose there is a Republican in Allegheny county who voted for Judge BAILEY who is not to-day proud of his vote. So it will be with votes for Mr. LAZEAR and Mr. MCCANDLESS. Both gentlemen are of high character, exceptionable ability for the trusts for which they are named and will relieve those trusts of the stigma of ring rule and incapacity. We believe there is something more than a fair chance for the election of both LAZEAR and MCCANDLESS. If the Republicans who concede their superior qualifications vote for them, there will be no doubt of the result.

In this connection we quote the conclusion of a significant article—significant in view of the local contest in this county—from this week's *Presbyterian Banner*, in which Rev. Dr. ALLISON discourses on the duty of the Christian in politics. He is discussing the subject of scratching unfit names on a ticket, and says:

We maintain that every American patriot should vote against every nominee whose election he conscientiously believes would be injurious to the cause of good morals, sound policy, and the welfare of the State or Nation; even if seemingly it should be for the advantage of the voter's party.

We cannot conceive why a Christian should belong to any political party, unless he believes the principles of that party to be right and therefore conducive to public welfare. No more can we conceive why, in his support of what he believes to be correct principles, he should be willing to consort with corrupt men in sustaining a corrupt candidate. Not only should every man be careful that his political principles should be, in his judgment, right, but also that he should maintain them by right means—certainly not by a corrupt use of money or patronage, or by the surrender of his conscience at the dictation of a party ring and voting for a man whom he believes to be utterly unfit for the office, or whom he knows to have procured his nomination by improper means.

We used to hear, in days gone by, of the galling bondage of the slaves in the Southern cotton and sugar plantations, and the profoundest compassion was awakened for their pitiable condition. But their involuntary servitude was far less humiliating and unmanly than the self-assumed chains of the political serf, who surrenders his judgment to a party clique which he may happen to know to be corrupt, and who under pressure of party domination contributes money to be used, as he may be well aware, for the purchase of votes. The man who buys the votes of others is a far more degraded being than any slave who ever felt the lash, and every ringster and voter who knowingly supports him shares in his degradation.

To every voter, therefore, who expects one day to answer at the bar of God for the deeds done in the body, we say with emphasis, and in a far wider sense than that conveyed in the words we have quoted—whenever your ticket contains the name of a man you know to be bad, or to have procured the nomination and to be seeking his election by unworthy means—scratch his name from your ticket.

THE OHIO VOTE.

The official returns of the Ohio election show an aggregate vote on Governor of 668,667 against a total vote of 650,771 cast at the Presidential election of 1876. This large vote is remarkable, and marks how thoroughly the political field was plowed over by the two parties. FOSTER'S majority over EWING is 17,129, and over all 3,855. EWING'S vote falls below TILDEN'S 4,050, while FOSTER'S exceeds HAYES 5,563. EWING'S vote is 48,500 larger than BISHOP had in 1877 when he was elected by 22,520 majority, and is much the largest vote the Democrats ever polled in the State with the exception of their vote for TILDEN in 1876. Anybody who imagines the Democratic party is on the decline in Ohio should cast his eye over these figures, giving the total Democratic vote at each election for the last eight years:

1872—President.....	245,484
1873—Governor.....	214,654
1874—Secretary of State...	238,406
1875—Governor.....	292,273
1876—President.....	323,182
1877—Governor.....	271,625
1878—Secretary of State...	270,966
1879—Governor.....	319,132

No wonder that in view of this splendid record of voting power—not always successful, but never dismayed—the Cincinnati *Commercial*, the leading journal of the Ohio Republicans, is forced to these admissions:

We are never more impressed with the wonderful vitality and rugged power of the Democratic party than in the days of its defeat. The surprise is not in the election of Tuesday last that the Democrats, burdened as they were, suffered defeat, but that they were able to exhibit such strength and resolution. Surely there never was more unkindness shown a party in preparing it for combat. The issues were awful, yet under these circumstances—such that it ought to be a matter of surprise that there is a Democratic vote to each Ohio township—the old party comes out grim as an army of veterans, and fights to the bitter end, in the spirit of the soldiers of Russia, of whom it is said it is not sufficient to kill them, they must be knocked down after they are dead. Now, we are able to rejoice that this surprising host was discomfited—beaten a few per cent. in a prodigious vote, and we know that under the gloom of their defeat there may be disappointment and resentment, but never discouragement. On the next occasion they will turn out again with full ranks.

Most assuredly they will turn out again next year with full ranks, and with the expectation of winning. The Republican majority on the total vote is less than three quarters of one per cent., and the plurality over EWING less than three per cent.

The annexed extract from an interview with Governor-elect FOSTER, at New York, on Tuesday, is of interest in connection with the official result. FOSTER is reported as saying:

The total vote was heavier than in 1876. My estimate was 675,000. It has gone over that. The official count will, I think, bring it up close to 750,000. Our committee's polling lists showed 722,000 voters in the State all told. The mistake in General Ewing's calculations was in underrating the aggregate vote likely to be cast. When I told him some time before the election that 675,000 was my estimate he appeared surprised. His own figure was 650,000. Taking that as a basis he was able to cipher out his own success by counting the voters returned by the Democratic canvassers as certain to go for him. He underestimated the strength of the Republican reserves, which were all brought out by our vigorous campaign.

The total vote was about midway between the calculations of EWING and FOSTER. The Greenback vote did not help EWING to any great extent, and the virtual disbandment of the party probably added more votes to FOSTER than EWING, while the latter lost heavily from the defection of Democratic hard money men, who regarded General EWING as the champion of an irredeemable currency, inflation, and the upsetting of specie resumption. This was not just, but EWING lost heavily by it in Cincinnati, Cleveland and other cities; probably fully as much as the sum of FOSTER'S plurality.

EWING and RICE, it seems from the official canvass, got the votes of about 2,000 Nationals who voted for the remainder of the National ticket. That is they lead the other candidates on the Democratic ticket about 2,000 votes, while PIATT, National candidate for Governor falls below his associates about that figure. Where the other thirty thousand National votes went to, that were polled in 1878, is only matter of conjecture, but it looks very much as if two-thirds of them had gone to FOSTER.

AN INFAMOUS CHARGE.

The *Gazette* in an endeavor to bolster up the odious Court House Ring, which has the distribution of all the county offices, charges directly and by implication, that the Democrats desire to elect Mr. STEPHEN C. MCCANDLESS Prothonotary, in order that they may commit naturalization frauds next year,

Could party malignity go much farther? Mr. MCCANDLESS has a character in this community, which will not suffer by comparison with that of Mr. KING or Mr. REED of the *Gazette*; yet here he is charged in their paper with a willingness to seek office for the purpose of furthering the commission of frauds on the ballot box and participating in crimes which would properly land him in the Penitentiary!

Worse than this, as all naturalization proceedings in the State Court are under the supervision of the Common Pleas Judges, the *Gazette* by implication puts Judges COLLIER, KIRKPATRICK, EWING, STOWE, WHITE and BAILEY in precisely the same boat as Mr. MCCANDLESS. He could not commit naturalization frauds without the knowlege of the judges on the bench at the time.

What is there in the life of Mr. MCCANDLESS, in his home teachings, his boyish career, his student life, or the duties he has so faithfully discharged in manhood, to warrant an atrocious libel of his character? Absolutely nothing, but everything to give assurance of the utter falsehood and unparalleled meanness of the accusation.

We do not entirely credit the *Gazette* with the authorship of this infamous charge. It was evidently inspired by the Court House Ring now seeking to hold on to the Prothonotary's office in a sort of a death grip, as the lever with which to portion out the county offices to their retainers, for the next ten years.

We invite the citizens of this county to compare the character and standing of Mr. MCCANDLESS in this community, as boy and man, with his assailants. We have no doubt if they do, hundreds of Republicans will be inspired, by the very atrocity of this attack by the Court House Ring, to put the name of STEVE MCCANDLESS on their ballots.

"WHY GRANT," AGAIN.

The *Gazette* alleges we "grossly misrepresent" its reasons for breaking in on the traditional policy of the country—the unwritten law of the land—the examples of WASHINGTON, JEFFERSON and JACKSON—in its advocacy of a third term for General GRANT. We do not think so. The *Gazette's* reason, to put it in its most familiar and briefest form, is that GRANT, with the habits and training of a soldier, will give the country a "strong government." There are questions of availability, having no relation to principle, but when we extract the real meaning of the third term hullabaloo, it is that GRANT will stamp the one-man power on the government—make it "strong," whatever that means, and we take it to mean something outside the Constitution and the laws. There are two classes anxious for GRANT and "strong government," with extra-constitutional remedies. The capitalists and corporations want him to suppress strikes and keep the working classes in order by the power of federal bayonets. The rabid Radicals think he can do something to humiliate the South, and probably restore the era of carpet-bag plunder and rascality. In this we think they will be disappointed should GRANT succeed to power. The closing days of his last administration were distinguished by public confession that his Southern policy of meddle and muddle had been a failure. The states for over two years have been restored to all their old rights under the Constitution. There is no contention as to who rules them—there are no dual governments—and GRANT as President, if he accepted the Constitution as the rule of his official conduct, would be compelled to respect their rights of self-government just as Mr. HAYES has been, with such splendid results in the way of pacification and prosperity.

The motive power that is engineering the GRANT boom from behind the curtain, is the power of money and corporations. The bloody shirt don't count for much and is a mere pretext. GRANT is wanted by the great corporations, the great manufacturers, the great mining operators, the great capitalists, because they have every assurance he will use the bayonet, promptly and mercilessly, in suppressing strikes and labor disputes. MACKEY, the bonanza king, indicated the views of his class, when he publicly pledged himself to give a million of dollars to secure GRANT a third term and a million more to make him President for life. JAY GOULD, VANDERBILT, STANFORD, HUNTINGTON, SCOTT, and other railroad "kings" are GRANT men, for obvious reasons. The "incident" of 1877 explains why. Four or five men, as heads of corporations, control the anthracite coal production and the bread and butter of 250,000 people. These coal "kings" are all GRANT men. So too of the half dozen railroad "kings," who manage the great trunk lines, with their thousands of millions of receipts and expenditures, stock and bonds, and hundreds of thousands employes. The "railroad kings" are all GRANT men. The "Standard" is anxious about GRANT. The GRANT movement owes its origin and power not to the crack brained fanatics who think GRANT will do impossible things at the South, but to the corporation and money power of the country, which desires a President ready to fill LOUIS NAPOLEON'S role as "a saviour of society," whenever that reckoning comes, which is bound to come, between corporate power and the power of the people.

The marked weakness of GRANT'S peculiar and mysterious character is his adulation of wealth. This is well known, and has been exhibited at intervals ever since he emerged from obscurity. He dearly loves a rich man; a great capitalist and a great corporation with him are the saving forces of society and of government. The bonanza, the coal, the oil, the railroad, and the bondholding magnates know their man, and they want GRANT. They are the inspiration of the third term movement as they will be of the fourth term. But it is idle to talk of terms; the question is not of a third or fourth term, but shall we have GRANT as a life ruler, with enlarged powers in the central government and a dwarfing of State and local self-government.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

EVARTS for the English mission and FENTON for Secretary of State is the latest.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK, in case of defeat, it is said, will turn his attention to the study of law.

THEY have commenced operations under the SEITZ law in Ohio. The Republican just elected Commissioner of Licking county, has been indicted for bribery of voters.

PROTHONOTARY KENNEDY claims among his friends that he has no sure thing on the Sheriffalty unless BROWN is elected as his successor, to work the Court House end of the ring program.

JOHN SHERMAN says he will not be a candidate for Senator, and is to write a letter on the subject in a few days. Slippery JOHN has the Presidential fever, they do say, up almost to the point of insanity.

IT is said that a canvass of the members of the bar shows that about four-fifths of them are in favor of the election of Mr. LAZEAR. It is business with the lawyers, this matter of electing a Judge, and not politics.

MR. LAZEAR'S election will relieve the Supreme Court of nine-tenths of its work in correcting errors from Allegheny county. As the Judges don't have much to do, it would probably be as well to retain Judge KIRKPATRICK.

THE GRANT boom didn't take very well at the EVARTS Republican meeting in New York last week. The *Tribune* says: "When some foolish person in the rear of the hall started cheers for 'General GRANT, the next President of the United States,' the clapping was suppressed by an outburst of hisses."

KENNEDY, BROWN & CO.,—otherwise the Court House ring—have apportioned off the county offices for the next ten years. They all revolve about the chaps now in the Court House either as officials or clerks. The pool is a big one, and is prepared either to buy up a Republican Convention with money or break it up with rowdies.

JOHN SHERMAN, Secretary of the Treasury, is to stump for CORNELL this week and thereby inspire the Government officials under his command. No Cabinet has ever so thoroughly debased itself in politics as the Cabinet of HAYES. Every member of it able to make a speech has been sent from State to State to harangue the people this year.

A CORRESPONDENT wants to know the exact loss of life under GRANT in the Wilderness. That will not be known until the Day of Judgment, but it is of record that we lost ninety-five thousand men at least, twenty thousand more than LEE had all told in front. GRANT did not care how many men died or how much it cost, and for this he must be made President three times.

A FEARFUL wave of crime is sweeping over the Northern and Western States. We have rarely read so many horrors as within the last two weeks, in those journals that make a speciality of this sort of news. It suggests the probability we are neglecting home matters, in the campaign of sectional hate. Murder, rape, arson, robbery, defalcation and social scandals appear with alarming frequency and indicate a wide-spread demoralization.

THE Republican managers in this State continue to be solicitous that no State issues shall be referred to. In fact it is their only hope, for the moment a calcium light is turned upon the Ring plunderers, the jobbing and corruption which has marked the conduct of a Republican Legislature, there is a great uneasiness to get away from it and talk about GRANT and the horrible South. The Republicon motto is "States of no account—everything for GRANT."

THE SLOAN men avow their purpose to stand by their candidate for Coroner, and they are not in the most amiable humor about the tricks of the Prothonotary's office to give the prestige of regularity to HOPE, who was undoubtedly defeated in the regular Convention. The sacrifice of SLOAN, it seems, was necessary to the sharp game KENNEDY is playing for the Sheriffalty next year. The SLOAN men propose to hit back by applying a little healthful medicine to KENNEDY'S candidate for Prothonotary.

A CORRESPONDENT of the New York *Sun*, speaking of the canvass in Pennsylvania, says:

When election day approaches the Ring will parcel out a corruption fund deemed quite sufficient for all their present purposes; while the Democrats, as usual here, will spend nothing, because they have nothing. They have done the best they could without money, without officials to assess, and with no Rings, banks or railroad corporations to supply them. We know nothing of barrels here. Not the smallest Democratic keg has been rolled this way to meet the overflowing Republican hogshead.

IT is mentioned as a result of the agricultural depression in England that 830 acres of freehold land were recently sold in Berkshire for $33,500. The rent of the farm was formerly $2,750, out of which $1,250 had to be paid in tithes and land-tax. For the last three years the rent has been only $1,250, leaving the landlord only $350 over tithes and tax. It is unnecessary to call in England on that point. There are farms in Allegheny county, the rental of which will not pay the taxes.

THE official vote of Ohio for Governor, including the vote of FOSTER, EWING, PIATT, HOOD (Socialist), and all the scattering votes, is 670,911. This leaves FOSTER'S plurality 17,129, as given heretofore, but reduces his majority to 1,611, and HICKENLOOPER'S to 631. Not such a flood after all. The constitutional amendments failed for want of a majority of the full vote cast. One of them proposed a change of election day from October to November, or gave the Legislature authority to make such change.

THERE is difficulty in reconciling the great War Minister's letters to JAMES BUCHANAN immediately before, with his acts immediately following, his acceptance of a Cabinet position under LINCOLN. STANTON was a Democrat; he sustained BUCHANAN in everything he had done before the expiration of his office, and up until the moment he took office again, he endorsed every act of the Democratic administration; he then changed and became the tyrant of the administration and counseled blood beyond all others in that bloody reign.

THE Supreme Court justices are much exercised over the tone and substance of the dissenting opinion expressed by Justice FIELD the other day to the majority decision on the THURMAN Funding act. The audacity of the opinion fairly took the bench's breath away on the day it was uttered, but since then the majority have concluded that it was a reflection upon them which would not have been tolerated from an attorney, and that to prevent the occurrence of similar arrangements it will be well to dispose of future differences in the private consultation room.

THE Philadelphia Republicans resolved the other day that the promise of good times is due "to the beneficent influence of the protective system." Some people think it is due solely to JOHN SHERMAN. Then there are others who imagine the producer of cotton, grain and provisions has had something to do with the business boom. The Philadelphia resolutionists have yet to learn that manufactured articles do not comprise the bulk of our exports, and that the large balance of trade in our favor is due to the demand for our agricultural products. That's what is drawing gold here.

THE question with many Republican voters is whether it is a wise thing to do to perpetuate the power of the Court House Ring by voting BROWN into the Prothonotary's office, so as to give KENNEDY a base of operations for the Sheriffalty. Every office about the Court House has been allotted by the Ring for the next ten years, and they have pooled money, influence and clubs enough to bulldoze or corrupt all the conventions in the meantime. That's the way it will turn out. The election of STEVE MCCANDLESS will upset the running gear of the Court House junta, and it is about the only thing that will.

THE *Chronicle* is groaning over the non-circulation of the silver dollar. Why not the gold dollar? There are a hundred silver dollars passing from hand to hand in the every day business of Pittsburgh to one gold dollar. People as a rule prefer the Government's *fiat* paper money to either gold or silver. They vote against it to be sure, but take it in preference to metallic money. About hard money it may be said silver is rapidly taking its old place, as the money of the small business affairs of every day life while gold is retired to bank or treasury vaults. JOHN SHERMAN don't like the dollar of the dads, because he favors the gold standard in the interest of bondholders. He would like very much to demonetize silver again, but will not be able to do it.

COMING from a stalwart Republican organ, the St. Louis *Globe-Democrat*, the following estimate of Senator THURMAN, written in anticipation of his retirement from the Senate, is worthy of note:

It seem a pity to lose him. He towers so high above his fellow Democrats in all that goes to make a Senator, that his departure from the Senate will leave a vacancy on his side of the house that cannot soon be filled. He has been the leader of his party in that body for ten years. He has seen the insignificant minority of nine, whom he joined when he entered the Senate in 1869, swell into a controlling majority numbering forty-one. Through all the years of unavailing opposition he met his opponents with courage and ability, though not always with conspicuous patriotism. As a minority leader he has few equals, and as a debater he has no superior in the Senate.

It wouldn't surprise us in the least to see Senator THURMAN step into Mr. EVARTS' shoes when he leaves the Senate, on the 4th of March, 1881.

SECTARIAN POLITICS.

The *Gazette* takes up the twaddle of the Know Nothing *Telegraph* of Harrisburg, in relation to the Democratic candidate for State Treasurer. The *Gazette* has frequently denounced Catholics as dangerous to the country because they were all Democrats. It was therefore quite unnecessary to make any appeal to them to vote the Democratic ticket, and the *Gazette* knows none was made; but its narrow minded bigotry will not permit it to tell the truth in this matter. If the Democratic candidate had given his services before and after the nomination to lecture for the benefit of Churches in Allegheny county, he might have been charged with endeavoring to influence votes, but no appeal has been made, letter written, nor word spoken, which could be distorted into a request in that direction.

It is perfectly well known that an organization exists in this county, with a number of lodges in this and Allegheny city, composed of Republicans which have issued confidential circulars for members, copies of which we have had in our possession for six months, obtained from members, which if it had been our purpose to stir up a religious warfare we could have used long since, of which the following is a copy.

NATIONALITY NO BAR TO MEMBERSHIP.

[CONFIDENTIAL.]

In view of the intolerant, persistent aggressive efforts of Romanists, their evident determination to control the government of the United States, and to destroy our civil and religious liberty, I desire to submit to you the following questions:

1. Are you a Protestant from principle and choice?
2. Are you in favor of preserving Constitutional liberty, and maintaining the government of the United States?
3. Do you regard Romanism as the enemy of civil and religious liberty?
4. Is it not, in your opinion, unwise and unsafe to appoint to civil, political or military office, in this country, men who owe allegiance to the Pope of Rome, and who have sworn to obey him?
5. Are you in favor of maintaining the principles of one general, unsectarian free school organization?
6. Are you opposed to all attempts to use the public funds for any sectarian purpose whatever?
7. Are you in favor of putting into office honest and true patriots, who are best qualified to fill the position regardless of political parties?
8. Are you willing to be governed by these principles in your future political actions?
9. Are you willing to unite with others who hold these principles, and henceforth devote yourself, your fortune and your sacred honor to the protection and perpetuation of civil and religious liberty, and this great American Union?

This is a specimen of liberality which would have done credit to the Know Nothings, the most infamous and anti-Democratic organization which ever obtained prominence in this country, and to which we believe every candidate on the Republican ticket belonged, commencing with Judge KIRKPATRICK. It is therefore a little late in the day for the *Gazette* to endeavor to bring this issue into politics. Its hands are too dirty; it should wash them.

THE New York *Nation*, a conservative Republican journal, makes these sensible remarks:

The effect on the Southern mind of a Republican victory in 1880 will depend on the platform on which the victory is won, and the aims put forward by "the wise and brave leader." If it is won on the "bloody shirt" platform, and on the theory that every negro is *ex vi termini* a Republican, and the language of the canvass spreads the belief that the great aim of the new Administration will be to build up a black party in those States in which negroes are in a majority, or nearly in a majority, we have no doubt—human nature being much the same at the South as everywhere else—that the effect will be to keep the white South as "solid" as it is now, as the best protection against the things it most dreads—negro rule. A stalwart, denunciatory, exultant North, reveling in the memories of the war, comparing every election to Gettysburg, and searching every corner of the South with the fierce light of newspaper criticism and report, for the purpose of turning all crimes, outrages and disorders to political account, and indicating by every speech and article and vote its desire to see the Southern State Governments in the hands of its own friends, without regard to their character or intelligence, can not but keep the race question uppermost in the Southern mind and prevent a division of the whites on any other subject—for all subjects are in their eyes trivial compared to this.

SENATOR BEN. HILL, who it is currently rumored, has been in New York city endeavoring to unite the discordant Democrats, is reported as saying that to the Kelly faction "the destruction of the Democratic party is a matter of supreme indifference, so long as they can control a good share of the municipal patronage of New York city." All of which is gospel.

WE regret to learn the death of George Morrison, of Moon township, in his 91st year. He voted the Democratic ticket for seventy years and was esteemed by the neighborhood in which he passed his life.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

A NORTH CAROLINA paper runs up the names of Bayard and Palmer as the Presidential candidates for 1880.

EX-GOVERNOR HOFFMAN of New York, and family will spend the coming winter in Europe, sailing on the 29th inst.

BRIGHAM YOUNG'S estates has been settled finally, and the seven heirs have divided $75,000, the sum total of the old reprobate's wealth, among them.

HORACE GREELEY'S daughters have an offer of $40,000 for the tract of land in Virginia, once supposed to be almost worthless, for which the great journalists paid $10,000.

SENATOR DAVID DAVIS has grown in size since the last session of Congress, and has been forced to order a chair for the Senate chamber larger than that which he has occupied hitherto.

A CHINAMAN in Paris committed suicide because his tormentors had cut off his queue. He fastened the cherished braid with pins to the place where it ought to grow and jumped into the river.

THE Greenback ticket in Maryland is falling to pieces. Seven of the principal candidates of that party have withdrawn in one county within a few days, including the candidate for State Attorney.

A FRENCH paper says Mlle. Sarah Bernhardt has just given 3,000 francs, or £120, for a dress. She can afford it for, unlike many prime donne of eminence, she has not got a husband to support.

THE Legislature of Georgia appropriated a certain sum of money to every soldier of the State who lost an arm or leg in the late war. It is thought the bill will cost the State not less than $50,000, possibly $100,000.

COL. DE LANCY KANE has driven himself into such notoriety through his tally-ho that the Republicans of the Tarrytown (N. Y.) district insist on running him for the Legislature. The Colonel has reluctantly consented to martyr.

MISS RACHEL SHERMAN, the youngest daughter of the General, is to make her first formal appearance in Washington society during the coming winter. The youngest Miss Evarts, it is announced, is also about to be introduced.

MORE houses have been built in Paris this year than in any other year since the Franco-German war. The whole number is six hundred and fifty-eight. Rents are as high as they were last year when the International Exhibition was in progress.

THE Pope is about to disband his *gendarmes*, who always want to be discharged from service as soon as their time is out. Their place will be taken by the ex-Pontifical Dragoons, who have been supported in idleness for several years at great expense.

THOSE who desire to be cremated after life's fitful fever, are informed that they may address Hon. Julius Le Moyne and V. Harding, Washington, Pa. It is not true that the crematory of old Dr. Le Moyne is to be torn down as has been stated.

MR. MOODY remarked in Cleveland, Ohio, last Sunday evening: "If the Queen of England, or Ex-President Grant, or President Hayes should die, I suppose it would make quite a commotion in the nation. I don't know that it would be noticed in heaven."

ACCORDING to the San Francisco *Alta*, General Grant will leave that city for the East on Saturday evening next, October 25, after a farewell banquet tendered him by the citizens. The company will dine at 7, and at 11 o'clock will accompany the General to the Oakland boat, there to say good-bye.

"GRANDMA," in a western newspaper, gives some advice: "If you have married a bachelor, whose habits are confirmed, and the organ of firmness so strongly developed that his hair sticks up on the top of his head, yield for peace sake. To know and understand your husband, summer and winter him. To domesticate the 'animal,' feed high, pet and pat."

EX-JUDGE WILLIAM L. MARSHALL, who as one of the Union men of Maryland was conspicuous in the early days of the civil war, died in Los Angeles county, California, a few days ago. Judge Marshall was a near relative of the distinguished Chief Justice Marshall, of the famous Tom Marshall of Kentucky, and brother-in-law of General Robert E. Lee.

HON. O. R. SINGLETON was prevented from making a speech at Holly Springs, Mississippi, a few days ago by the enforcement of an order of the board of health of the town against allowing public gatherings for any purpose. The Vicksburg *Herald* claims that this is "the first example on record where a quarantine has been established against the human voice."

MR. JAMES GRAHAM JENKINS, the Democratic nominee for Governor of Wisconsin, is a native of this city, a son of the late Edgar Jenkins, Esq., and a grandson of the late Chancellor Walworth. Mr. Jenkins comes honestly by his Democracy. Mr. Jenkins is but forty-seven years of age. He is one of the ablest lawyers in Wisconsin and was formerly a partner of Senator Matt Carpenter.

THE triumph of M. Humbert, the returned communist and former editor of the *Pere Duchene*, who has just been elected a member of the Paris Municipality, has been instantly followed by a stroke of misfortune. He has been found guilty of "insulting the Magistracy and defending occurrences which the law characterizes as crimes;" and he has been sentenced to six months' imprisonment and to pay a fine of four hundred dollars.

THE English papers hit upon a neat way of recording the fact that the Right Hon. W. E. Forster was suffering from a sore throat when addressing an educational meeting at Bradford. After prominently mentioning that the company had dined, the report goes on to say, "Mr. Forster on rising apologized for a slight indisposition which rendered him a trifle indistinct." It is well for Mr. Forster that he is no relation of Zach Chandler.

NEILL. W. BLAIR, a colored man, was hanged at Camden, South Carolina, last week, for the murder of William Adamson, in a drunken brawl. The two men, who had been almost inseparable friends, spent several hours in a carousal, and Blair, provoked by a trivial remark, drew a pistol and shot his companion dead. A satisfactory departure from the routine of executions was the circumstance that the condemned man asked to be forgiven by the world, instead of tendering his forgiveness to all mankind

New remedies and old ones under new names are being constantly introduced to the public, but Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup still takes the lead for the cure of Coughs, Colds, etc. Price, 25c.

THE SHIP LONG OVERDUE.

You're gazing with a troubled eye
Across the ocean blue:
You say you're looking for a ship
Now many long weeks due.
Well met, my friend. I wait my ship.
I, too, have anxious fears;
But, ah! my vessel has been due
For many, many years!

I sent the pretty venture out
In youth's sweet long ago;
Her pennon boasted rainbow hues,
Her sails were white as snow.
With not a flaw from stem to stern,
And not a spot or stain,
She bore herself right gallantly
Upon the peaceful main.

Well freighted with my rosy hopes,
Of which there was no lack,
I bade her bring me precious fruit
In lieu, when she came back.
But I have waited now, my friend,
So many winters through,
I think I scant should know again
My bark and fairy crew.

And yet our ships may yet come in,
When we expect it least,
Well laden with a cargo fine,
On which our souls may feast:
Yet should they fail to reach us here,
There is a harbor where
They may cast anchor yet, my friend,
A port serene and fair.

—*New York Sun.*

ENGLAND'S OLD NOBILITY.

How the Great Land Owners Obtained Their Estates.

The *London Echo* has been publishing an interesting series of articles, entitled, "Our Old Nobility," in which the growth of the noble families of England has been portrayed. In a concluding article the writer thus sums up his views:

In a hundred chapters I have briefly sketched the agrarian history of a majority of our most notable aristocratic houses. In my selection I have not been guided mainly by the greatness of their possessions, but rather by their historic interest or present prominenee. Thus I have included some like the Erskines and Fanes, whose estates are small, and have altogether omitted peers like Load Tredegar, with over one hundred thousand acres, and Lord Penrhyn, with a rent roll of £66,000. I have dealt in all with one hundred and twenty-two nobles, owning in round numbers nearly five and one-half millions of acres, with a rent-roll of nearly £5,750,050, an average ownership of forty-five thousand acres, and an average rent-roll of over £46,000. It certainly has not been my object to seek out examples of what, for want of a better word, I will call the legitimate acquisition of landed property. Yet the result is that those who can claim that they have obtarned their lands by money solely acquired in commercial or professional pursuits are singularly few—perhaps about a dozen in all. Compared with other peoples we are a landless nation, and we are a landless nation in consequence of continual encroachment upon the rights our ancient forefathers possessed. Throughout the reigns of the Hanoverian kings land-owners, parliaments were constantly passing inclosure acts, derirable for the most part, with a view to increased production, but resulting in the appropriation of between seven and eight millions of acres of common land, of which the common people retained but a very small proportion not more than three-quarters of a million acres in all. Occasionally I have been able to point out where vast estates have been increased by these acts; but generally it has been impossible to obtoin exact information. It is worthy of notice that anciently the lavish gifts of the crown were checked by the power of resumption. Most of the vast estates seized and retained by William the Conqueror were dissipated by William Rufus, who was compelled subsequently to resume the grants which he had made. About the middle of last century the grasping avarice of one of the Lowthers, in attempting to obtain for himself a large tract of crown lands, which had been previously granted to the Bentincks, occasioned the passing of what is known as the Nullus Tempus act, which secured the grantees of crown lands against any resumption of their properties. It is obviously impossible to reckon up acre by acre the quantity of land which has at various times been obtained otherwise than by purchase. The agrarian history of many of the great houses is complicated by the acquisition of land by marriage. I have, however, traced the previous history of such lands in a sufficient number of cases to show that we may safely presume that as a rule they have been acquired in much the same way as the rest. After a careful consideration of all the houses I have noticed, bearing in mind modern inclosure acts and the increased value of lands due to the improvements of tenants, I cannot but arrive at the conclusion that not one-tenth of the estates in question have been acqu ied for value received. All the rest, in one way or another, has been obtained for nothing.

In Ireland the great majority of the landlords owe their possessions to successive confiscations. With regard to Irish landowners, it ought to be borne in mind that in a very large number of cases it is the labor of successive generations of tenants which has given to the land almost all the value it possesses, and that not a few landlords have improved their properties by the aid of the state. When the corn laws were repealed a sop was given to the landowners. In the darkest days of commercial distress no statesman ever proposed to find out of the public revenue capital for manufacturers or shopkeepers yet this is what was done for landlords after the repeal of the corn laws. Acts were passed which declared, "whereas it is desirable that works of draining should be encouraged in order to promote the increased productiveness of the land and the healthiness of the districts when it is required, and to supply the demand for agricultural labor, especially at that season of the year when other sources are expended, etc.," £2,000,000 were alloted to English landowners and £1,000,000, to Irish landowners, in order to make advances to them, to be gradually repaid at a low interest. Nor was the accommodation of the state loan office resorted to by comparatively small proprietors. Among the Irish recipients was the wealthy marquis of Waterford. For the most part, too, the landlords were content that the farmers should do the work of improvement, and we have the authority of Mr. Caird for stating that sometimes they borrowed of the government for their permanent advantage, and charged the farmer, who had only a temporary advantage, 1 and 1½ per cent. more than they themselves paid. The peculiar theory that in England and Scotland all permanent improvements have been affected by the landlords is only partially trne. If we turn from the landlords to the hills, the truth holds good that the cultivator has done the greater part of the work of reclamation. Had I but the space I could give multitudinous examples. Only give a young and energetic man a nineteen-years lease of an uncultivated waste contiguous to his farm, and he will work miracles. In a multitude of cases it has needed not even that small security; the landlord's or agent's word was enough. But when the lease expired, or the old landlord or the old tenant died, the permanent gain at once became the property of the owner of the bare soil. I have walked upon land, not more than a long day's walk from London, which is now paying its owner three times what it did a generation ago, and the owner has not paid out a single sixpence upon it. Landowners may try to throw dust in the eyes of the public by complaining that they can not just now get 3 per cent. interest on the present purchase-money of agricultural land; but when I know that a little farm in Carmathenshire, which in the middle of last century only brought in $10 a year to its owner, now pays his descendant ten times that amount every year, I laugh them to scorn.

ALL FOR LOVE.

A Soldier Deserts to Marry His Captain's Sister.

[Davenport Democrat.]

On the Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific train from the East last evening, was a sergeant and two privates of the Sixth United States infantry, who had charge of a prisoner; and with them was an elderly and rather fine looking man, a Mr. Samuel Rice, who was the prisoner's father. The soldiers were non-commital as to the offense the prisoner had committed, but the father, who stepped to the platform of the car, told a passenger the story of his son's crime. He said that his son, who is twenty-four years of age, went into the army two years ago, against the protests of parents and friends, and was made second sergeant of his company in a few months. About a year ago the company was sent to Fort Sarpy, Montana, and the captain's wife came on there accompanied by her sister, a young lady of 18. It appears that the young sergeant, Rice, who is really a noble-looking fellow, and this sister became acquainted somehow, and fell in love with each other. How they managed to meet each other and reach such an intimate acquaintance, circumstanced as they were, Mr. Rice didn't know, but they did more by writing, than in any other way. They kept up a secret correspondence for weeks before they were detected; but at last the captain's wife discovered what was up, and in less than one week after Mrs. Capt. King and her sister were on their way to Cheyenne, from which place the sister was sent to her home near Northampton, Mass. That was last fall; last May the command was moved to a fort near Helena, and there young Rice deserted, made his way to Northampton, and married his captains sister-in-law, with whom he fell in love at Fort Sarpy. The couple were married some time before the young woman's friends knew anything about it—and it wouldn't have been found out when it was but for a letter from the captain telling of young Rice's desertion, expressing fears that he had left for Massachusetts to see the girl who was infatuated with him, and describing the lover. Young Rice had obtained employment in the vicinity. His wife was watched, and she was seen with him, and the description caused his arrest as a deserter. Then she told her father that the arrested man was her husband, and there was consternation and great grief in the family. The father of the wife did all he could to hasten the taking of Rice to the West—and he was first taken to Fort Lafayette, and then started for the West with the sergeant and two soldiers. Mr. Rice said he believed the proceeding was very unusual—and the officers on the island to-day say it is, too. Mr. Rice says that his son's young wife was almost frantic at first, but when he left she was as calm as anybody. The old man believed she would be on her way West before long. Mr. Rice said that his son might be severely dealt with, but there were influences at work which he thought would secure the young soldier's release before many months have passed.

The King and the Phrenologist.

[From the New York World.]

"Who," said King Frederick of Prussia at a fete at Potsdam, which had attracted an unusually brilliant assemblage, "who is that tall, bony old man with a head so full of character?"

"Sire, it is Dr. Gall, the famous phrenologist."

"Ah, the phrenologist, eh? Command him to dine with us to-morrow evening."

Next evening the King received the doctor affably, and they sat down to dinner with a dozen other convives, all blazing with decorations and uniforms, but awkward and constrained in manner and conversation.

"Doctor," said the King, at the conclusion of the repast, "pray let us see something of your wonderful skill. Examine these gentlemen's heads and tell them frankly what you think of their characters and dispositions from the indications afforded by their cranial developments."

Gall rose and felt the head of his neighbor on the right, a stout, powerful man in a resplendent uniform, who had been addressed as "General."

"Speak frankly," said the King, seeing that the phrenologist seemed embarrassed.

"His Excellency," said Gall, "must be passionately addicted to—to field sports and exciting pleasures; he has a decided fancy for—for the battle field and"—

The King smiled and pointed the phrenologist to his other neighbor, a small, alert, keen-eyed man in the diplomatic costume.

"This gentleman," said the doctor, "is—hum—is an expert in gymnastic exercises, an accomplished pedestrian; very neat and graceful in all operations requiring manual dexterity"—

"Enough," said the King, rapping on the table, and as a score of soldiers entered he continued, to the stupefaction of Dr. Gall, "remove these gentlemen to their cells. Allow me to put in plain language what you were reluctant to say: The General is a murderer under sentence and your other neighbor is the most expert pickpocket and cut-purse in all Prussia, who has eluded capture on innumerable occasions. Examine your pockets."

The doctor did so and found that his handkerchief, purse, watch and snuff-box had disappeared. They were all returned to him next day, with a complimentary letter from the King and a costly snuff-box bearing Frederick's portrait set in brilliants.

Wants a Strong Government.

[From the San Francisco Bulletin.]

"I tell you what I'd like to see," said a well-known young aristocrat at the Palace Hotel yesterday: "I'd like to see Grant in for life, Senators chosen for life, and sons of both Presidents and Senators to succeed. We needn't call it a kingdom, but then we'd have a chance to get a few of our best families recognized in Europe." The young man's father is worth a round million. The young man meant what he said.

"Don't Know Half Their Value."

"They cured me of Ague, Biliousness and Kidney Complaint, as recommended. I had half a bottle left which I used for my two little girls, who the doctors and neighbors said could not be cured. I would have lost both of them one night if I had not given them Hop Bitters. They did so much good I continued their use until they were cured. That is why I say you do not know half the value of Hop Bitters, and do not recommend them high enough."—B., Rochester, N. Y.

See other column. 39

THE BABY'S PICTURE.

"We must carry our beautiful baby to town
Some day, when the weather is fair," we said.
"We must dress him up in his prettiest gown,
And wave his hair on the top of his head;
For all his cousins, and all his aunts,
And both his grandmothers proud and dear,
Declare it is shameful and every way blameful,
To have had no picture of him this year,"

He was three months old when we took him before.
And he lay like a lamb on his mamma's lap;
And the darling now has a twelvemonth more
Of bewildering graces from sock to cap.
Just look at his dear little laughing face,
At the rosebud mouth, at the violet eyes—
Why the photograph-taker, that vanity shaker,
Will think, this time, we have brought him a prize!

We carried our child to the town one day,
The skies were soft and the air was cool,
We robed him richly in fine array—
Ribbons and laces, and swiss and tulle.
He looked like a prince in the artist's chair,
Sitting erect, and brave, and grand,
With a big, red apple, he source could grapple,
Held close in the palm o one dimpled hand.

"He is taking it now!" We held our breath!
We furtively peeped from behind the screen!
"What a pose!" we whispered; then, still as death,
Waited—and baby was all serene
Till the critical moment, when, behold,
The sun was catching that lovely look,
Such a terrible roar it shook the floor!
And that was the picture the swift sun took:

A wrinkled face, and close-shut eyes,
And a mouth that's opened so very wide,
That our dear little sister, sibyl-wise,
Declares she can see the cry inside.
Aunts and cousins and grandmothers dear
Haven't got over their anger yet,
But we thought it was funny, and paid our money
For that strange phase of our little pet.

Ah! children older than baby, precious think,
Dear little children, blithe and sweet,
With your curls of gold, and your cheeks of pink,
And your naughty tempers sudden and fleet,
What an awful thing it would be for you
If an artist should happen along some day,
And observing the pouting, the frown, or the flouting,
Should take a picture of you that way!

—MARGARET E. SANGSTER *in the*

SENATOR BEN HILL SPEAKS

And Gives Valuable Information About the "Solid South."

The Causes That Have led to it Originating in Northern Sectionalism.

[In reply to an open letter addressed to him by Congressman Chittenden in the *Tribune*, Senator Hill of Georgia, just before leaving New York last week sent that journal the following reply. We publish it entire except the introductory part, which refers to the purpose of the Northern Republicans to sink State and local affairs, and make their political fights, even for the most insignificant local offices, on sectional hate. Mr. Hill says of his recent study of Northern politics: "I will frankly say that at no period of our Union, as it seems to me, have the Northern people so greatly or so unjustly distrusted the Southern people, nor do I think there ever was a generation at the North who so little understood the Constitution or so little regarded that Constitution as our bond of union." We take up his letter at this point.—EDS. POST.]

The feeling of distrust, abuse and hate of the South in the Republicans of the North exhibits all the symptoms of a mania. It is full of irrelevancy, irrationality and untruthfulness. Even your local elections for State, county, city and town officers are dominated by this feeling of hatred and distrust of the South. It is found in your bar-rooms, counting-houses and pulpits. It is beyond reason, and, I fear beyond remedy. I see no evidence that the North "is weary of sectional strife." The Republican party lives on and thrives by this sectional strife. Bad men speculate on it and demagogues ply it as the best means of getting office. You say: "If there be anything so bedded in our history that it can never be got out it is the fact that Southern ideas and Southern men have generally opposed the American spirit as represented by the people who planted and rooted our institutions and thrift in the hard and thorough discipline of New England."

I had supposed that our thrift as a people was due to the abundance of our cheap fertile lands, the great variety of our productions, the industry of our people, all protected and inspired with hopeful vigor by that unprecedented constitutional system of dual Federal and local free governments which Washington, Jefferson, Madison, Pinkney, Rutledge and a great number of Southern men had much to do in "planning and rooting" in this country. I would abate not "one jot or title" of the credit to which New England is entitled in this work. I despise all sectionalism, whether against the North or against the South. I believe no one section of this country is all virtuous or all vicious and no one section exceeds the other in either virtues or vices. But if our history teaches any two facts more indisputably than all other facts they are these:

First—That slavery was "planted" in this country from Africa and "rooted" in the South through "the hard and thorough discipline of New England."

Second—That secession was both "planted and rooted" as a doctrine in our constitutional system by New England, and was taught, advocated and threatened as a constitutional remedy for State grievances by leading New England statesmen many years before it was ever whispered in the South.

The first threat of secession was made in the first term of Washington's administration. The New England members in Congress had brought forward a proposition for the assumption by the General Government of certain war debts of the States. The Southern States had largely paid their debts, while the debts of the New England States had mostly been bought up at a large discount by speculators, some of whom, a Northern historian tells us, were then in Congress. The proposition was rejected by Southern votes. Great excitement followed. New England threatened to secede and Congress could do no business but adjourn from day to day, and its dissolution was imminent. At this critical moment Mr. Jefferson arrived at the Capital from a foreign mission. He found Mr. Hamilton pacing up and down in front of his house (or the mansion in utter despair of the Union. Hamilton explained to Mr. Jefferson the situation, and appealed to him "to save the Union." Jefferson did save it. "How? Not by argument, nor by denouncing the New England members as traitors and criminals, but by a trade? He proposed a trade by which the New England members get their money and the Southern members got the National Capital, located on the Potomac instead of further north. For two generations afterward the favorite method of saving the Union was by giving the North the money and the South the honors. Under this process the North has grown so great that she insists upon having all the money and all the honors, and upon treating the South as criminals and traitors! My friend, did you refer to this happy faculty of coming out of all contests to save the Union with more money in their pockets when you spoke of "our institutions and thrift being planted and rooted in the hard and thorough discipline of New England?" If so, Junius himself never made a harder hit, and you must take rank as one of the first, if not the very first of American letter-writers. I congratulate you on your well-won laurels!

Again you say: "New York has loaned to the South and lost more money there than all the other States." How much more has New York made out of the South? From my earliest recollection the Southern people have been in the habit of sending nearly all they made to the North and of buying nearly all they consumed from the North, and allowing and paying heavy profits both ways. Will New York agree to pool her losses and profits with the South?

It is a curious fact well worth our study that the South has not made one dollar either by slavery or slave labor. Indeed, the state of the account shows that the South has lost untold millions both by slavery and slave labor, while the North has made and pocketed every dollar of profit there was in slavery or that was realized on the products of slave labor?

The North sold the slaves to the South and then, keeping the price, denounced the idea of property in human beings as barbarous. Because the South defended the title she bought and paid for in the very manner which New England had taught was constitutional she is denounced as rebellious and traitorous!

You are a great and successful merchant. Will you do me the kindness to cast up the figures and tell me how many billions of money New York and Massachusetts and Pennsylvania have made out of slavery and the products of slave labor? If you will work this sum I think we will all be able to understand your boast when you say: "New York is now the financial center of North America, and will soon be the greatest money power in the whole world." Will such a great and rich State, in whose prosperity I rejoice, still insist upon treating as rebels and traitors the people who have done and are still doing so much to increase her wealth and power? Will a State which has so much wealth forget her own State affairs in electing her own State officers in a mad purpose to keep up a sectional fight with the impoverished South? Insanity, my friend, insanity!—the insanity of hate! May it not prove to be the devil of final disunion!

You say I "will not care to deny that the South is firmly united in a bold and persistent purpose to control the Federal Government in the name of the Democratic party." I do deny it, though the charge is so absurd that it scarcely merits a denial. I fear a friendly remark I made to you during the presidential count to the effect "that the North was wise in spending so much blood and treasure to keep the South in the Union, as I doubted whether the North could maintain constitutional Government without the aid of the South," has unnecessarily alarmed you. The South does not seek to control either the North or the Federal Government, but the South does greatly desire to see both the North and the South restored to the control of the constitution—the constitution of Madison, of Webster and of the Supreme Court. The South will seek to exercise no power except that to which she is entitled under the Constitution, and that power she desires to exercise soley for the peace and prosperity of the whole country. Allow me to add that this bugaboo of Southern domination is not creditable either to the manhood or the intelligence of the Republican party. The South is and must remain the weaker section. She has no interest in sectionalism, but every interest in true constitutional nationalism. The South can have strength in the future only in advocating the soundest of sound principles for the national credit, the national honor and the national prosperity, and in sending in her ablest men to Congress to maintain such principles. But you say the South votes solid with the Democratic party. Why? Solely because the Republican party will not allow any Southern man to support the Republican party and preserve his self-respect. The whole policy of the Republican party since the war has been based upon the assumption that the Southern people are the criminals and must confess themselves to be criminals. In your letter addressing myself you say: "You, yourself, in all your strength, cannot stand for a moment, or live, with your constituents if you say that the rebellion was a crime."

Speaking for myself, I never did believe in secession as either a doctrine or a remedy under the Constitution. But from the beginning much abler men than I am have taught it was both. Some of the framers of the Constitution so taught. Many of the ablest men of New England so taught. The Southern people believed they had a right to secede, and that the peace of the country and their own safety demanded its exercise. They did not intend to make war on the Government, as Republican demagogues so flippantly charge.

The attempt by the Republicans to treat an act which grew out of honest differences of opinion as a traitorous rebellion against the Government is as unmanly as it is untruthful. But the Republican party not only insists that the Southern people are all traitors, but that they shall confess themselves to be traitors. The result is that no Southern man can affiliate with the Republican party without confessing himself a criminal and agreeing to treat all his own people as criminals. By such confession he would show himself unfit to be trusted by any party. By this policy of the Republican party everything decent in the South is driven into the Democratic party, and then the Republican party raises the cry for a "solid North against the solid South!"

I do not know what else may happen in the future, but this much I do know: Come what may, the Southern people will never confess themselves traitors. Their children will never confess it, and if the intelligent people of the North shall see proper to solidify and keep the sectional Republican party in power until this confession shall be made, then your hope of only one more year of sectional agitation is the dream of a distempered brain, and a cordial reunion is hopeless. The Southern people abandon, and abandon forever, both secession and slavery. They admit that superior physical force has settled what argument was unable to settle. They accept in good faith the constitutional amendments. They desire to exercise only their proportion of power, under the Constitution and laws. They neither desire, nor will they allow if they can prevent it, any more civil or sectional wars. This they abundantly proved to all fair-minded men in the Presidential count. They will not under any circumstances "starve" the Government nor seek any control over the North. But they intend to preserve their self-respect, and to deserve the respect of all brave and honorable men everywhere and for all time, and this they cannot do by confessing themselves to be criminals, as the Republican party has demanded and still demands.

Now, my friend, what are you intelligent men in the North going to do about it? Will you insist upon keeping the South solid by demanding their self-dishonor, and then insist upon making the North solid because the South refuses self-degradation at your demand?

Well, suppose you succeed? Suppose you succeed, by your absurd and impossible stories of unnatural outrages at the South, in making every man in the North hate and distrust every man in the South? Will that break the solid South? Will that allay sectional strife? Will that bring peace to the country, prosperity to the nation or perpetuity to the union? I have always believed the secessionists were the most damaging enemies the South ever had. But they did not intend damage. They intended to relieve the conscience of the North on the subject of slavery and preserve their own property on their own responsibility. They were mistaken, but they were not traitors. I equally believe that the Republican party is the most dangerous enemy the Union ever had. It lives on sectionalism. It teaches the North to hate the South, and compels the South to hate the North. If the people of the North are not capable of seeing the end of such a policy, they are incapable and unworthy of free government. The Southern people lost fortune, fame and power by the war. Here and there a man may be found who, by reason of his connection with the war, has reached positions for which he would never otherwise have been thought of, but they are very few such. It would be unnatural for such a people to desire further sectional strife. But at the North there are thousands of men who have made fortunes by the war, and many have made fame and power. Many are adulated who but for the mere luck of war would never have been known. Millionaires are on every hand who but for the war would be paupers. Is it unnatural for men who have made so much by war not to regret its occurrence nor to depreciate another? May not very many others who see these examples of war fortunes naturally desire or be willing to have like good luck? Is it strange that leaders who have grown rich and powerful by sectionalism should desire to make a solid North against a solid South, and thus perpetuate their fortunes and power? But it will be strange if an intelligent people cannot penetrate such a transparent purpose and prevent its accomplishment. I hope and believe the present will prove a year of purgation to the Democracy, and cleansing the party of its internal feuds and its running after issues, will recall it to sound principles and a healthy condition for 1880. If so, we shall be able to present a man for the Presidency whose nomination will be an honor to the party, and whose wise and patriotic administration will inspire confidence in all good men, will maintain the national honor and the national credit and advance both; from whose presence rogues will retire abashed, and under whose influence sectionalism will wither forever. Will my good friend, Mr. Chittenden, for whom I have the highest personal regard, support such a man. Very truly yours,

BENJ. H. HILL.

The Hon. S. B. Chittenden, Brooklyn, N. Y.

CAVAGNARI'S DEATH.

How the English Minister Met His Fate at Cabul.

The best story of the Cabul massacre is the following, taken down from the lips of one of the survivors and furnished to *The London Standard*: Says the writer:

I have just had a long conversation with one of Sir Louis Cavagnari's servants who escaped; he and three others are, as far as is known, the sole survivors of the hideous massacre. The particulars of the occurrence are as follows: At about half-past 7 A. M. on the 3d, crowds of armed Afghan soldiery were perceived rushing toward the Residency. Sir Louis Cavagnari must have expected something, as he ordered all the Sowars inside, and had the gates closed. Soon a mob of about four thousand men had collected. The gate was broken down, and in a few seconds the Sowars, though they fought nobly, were borne down by numbers and massacred to a man. A few soldiers, with the four white men, met the assault of the infuriated throng, who, wild with fanaticism and the exultation of feeling their prey in their grasp, swarmed to the attack. No flinching, no wild firing, was to be seen in the gallant little band that met and repelled the attack. Again and again did the Afghans, like a recurring wave, forced on by the pressure of those behind, vainly essay to win their way into the house. Each effort but increased the heap of slain that fast accumulated round the house. Cowed by their reception, they withdrew to the cover available from walls and houses, and from their vantage ground poured a hail of lead into every opening in the building. Gallant Hamilton, so lately adorned with the Victoria cross, adorned it with his heroic bravery. He exposed himself undauntedly to the hottest fire; for a time he seemed to bear a charmed life, but at length a bullet pierced his heart, and he, fighting nobly, fell. Dr. Kelly ran to his aid and a bullet speedily laid him low, too. Jenkyns was the next to fall. Cavagnari, still unhurt, cheered on the gradually lessening band; his presence inspired all. Cheerfuly and resolutely they dealt out death to many a treacherous Afghan. Cavagnari would strike while he could; he ordered the treasure chest to be emptied into the courtyard; his fire momentarily ceased. The Afghans, yielding to their greed, and thinking resistance over, crowded to seize the glittering rupees. In a moment our men concentrated their fire on the crowd struggling for the plunder. A fire more infernal than before was soon reopened by the attackers, and now, to their other misfortunes, the magazine of the defenders exploded, and the roof was set on fire. With numbers reduced by half, fire within, bullets without, nothing daunted, each man stood to his post; but the reduced numbers told—a sudden rush of the enemy gained the door; that feeble barrier gave way; yet no sign of fear was shown—all met their death fighting.

A surging throng filled the room where Cavagnari, a jemadar and three natives were. Cavagnari's revolver spoke three times the death-knell of as many Afghans, and then a blow from a heavy Afghan knife laid him low. His murderers did not long survive; with one blow of his sabre the jemadar swept off his head. A few more such blows he made, and then he lay beside his master. But one escaped, the narrator of the tale to me; he hid in a bath. The roof was now blazing, a part had fallen on the dead body of Cavagnari, so the crowd did not wait to search, but dragging the bodies of the killed from the burning house, they did not search for any concealed persons, and so my informant escaped. He was a man who was thoroughly conversant with the Afghan tongue, and, being a Mussulman, he managed, after his escape from the house, to pass himself off as a Cabuli.

The Length of My Foot.

A girl was asked, "Do you think you will suit me?" Yes, ma'am; let me get the length of my foot in your kitchen, and you'll never get rid of me," she answered. She was smart. So with SOZODONT. Take home a bottle, and it cannot be dislodged.

SPALDING'S GLUE is like this smart girl; bring it home and it sticks forever.

THE LOCOMOTIVE.

I love an engine! for it seems half human,
With much more heart than many a man and woman.
Why, I have heard it pulsing in its breast
With longings that no listening soul has guessed.
I never see the great magnetic creature,
So strong, so bright, so radiant of feature,
But as I gaze, and wonder, and admire it
(Half envying those who drive, and feed, and fire it),
A nameless thrill of kinship stirs my mind,
As one who feels the presence of his kind.
Its fire, its force, its passionate unrest—
How like the emotions of human breast!
I never hear its wild voice passing by
But my heart leans and answers to the cry.
A splendid creature, full of power and grace,
A great white soul seems shining from thy face;
And, were I aught inanimate, I'd be
A beautiful and mighty thing like thee.

—*Ella Wheeler.*

FARM AND GARDEN.

TOP-DRESSING GRASS LANDS—Some very important suggestions are advanced by the Chicago *Times* upon the above subject which we reproduce for the benefit of our readers:

Whatever materials are employed for top-dressing grass land should be fine, otherwise they will interfere with the growth of the tender stalks as they start in the spring. Well-rotted stable manure and the dung of sheep do not require to be pulverized before they are spread on grass land in the fall, as the rains during the winter will break up all the large pieces and scatter the fragments. The early part of the fall is the best time in which to top-dress a mowing field, as there is sufficient time between the application of the manure and the starting of the grass in the spring for the fertilizer to become distributed. The rains will carry all the soluble portions of the manure down to the roots of the grass, while the insoluble portions will remain spread over the surface of the ground, forming a mulch.

Other substances than the droppings of cattle and the ordinary commercial fertilizers may be applied to meadows with excellent results. There are few things that improve the quality and increase the quantity of grass more than wood ashes. They cause the grass to start early in the spring and to continue its growth all the fall. Even ashes that have been leached for the purpose of making lye are very valuable for applying to grass land. Coal ashes are very inferior to wood ashes, but they are nevertheless very advantageous. On clayey soils or those composed of humus, they benefit the land mechanically as well as chemically. It is true that they are quite deficient in potash, which renders wood ashes so valuable, but they contain considerable lime, sulphur and other valuable ingredients, while much of the silica, which is plentiful, is soluble.

Common salt applied at the rate of two hundred pounds to the acre, rarely fails to produce excellent results. Air-slacked lime stimulates the growth of grass not only on sandy soils, but on those composed largely of vegetable matter. It is especially beneficial to all varieties of clover and the less hardy of the improved grasses. The beneficial effects of lime continue longer than those of animal and most of the mineral manures. Portions of it are taken up directly by plants, and other portions act to decompose vegetable matter contained in the soil. Many farmers are so situated that they can obtain refuse lime from the kilns where it is burned, or from builders who have had it slack before they were ready to use it. Batches of quick lime sometimes become wet while taking it from the kilns, and can be obtained for the trouble of hauling it off.

Old mortar, whether used for laying up bricks or stone, or employed as interior finish, is a good fertilizer for grass lands. Being very fertile, it is easily pulverized. Its good results may not appear immediately, but they will continue many years. Street sweepings and common road dust are very beneficial to grass lands. The muck from country roads that accumulates in large quantities at the foot of hills and at the termination of ditches contains nearly all the elements of fertility. It is very easy to handle when partially dry, and after exposure to the sun a few days, may be pulverized with little difficulty. It always contains considerable house manure, vegetable matter of various kinds, and mineral salts dissolved by the rain. It is true that the larger proportion of it is soil very similar to that of the ordinary fields, but it has been completely pulverized by the effect of horses and the wheels of wagons and carriages. Dried meat or muck may be applied with good advantage to land chiefly composed of sand or clay while sandy soils are improved by the addition of clay. Finely pulverizedsoil of almost any kind will benefit land that has been for sometime in grass. The continued groth of grass and its yearly removal exhausts soils, though not as quickly as crops of grain. Something must be added to the soil to take the place of those portions of it that have been absorbed by the growing grass and carried away. The bortions of soil that are taken up by the roots of grass and the portions that are washed away often leave the upper part of the grass roots exposed. An application of manure or of good soil will cover them and serve as protection against the action of the sun and frost. Sometimes the hard earth taken out of a post-hole will be carried by the rain quite a distance, showing its beneficial effects by the increased growth of grass.

PUTTING AWAY POTATOES.—In storing potatoes several methods are adopted yet they are practically the same, the object being to protect them against freezing, whether buried in pits or stored in cellars. The first consideration is to keep them in perfect darkness; the bins should not be too deep—not over three feet—to produce warmth and cause them to sprout.

When stored in the field, straight trenches are dug say twenty feet in length and four or five feet wide, which are filled to the depth of three feet with potatoes, then well covered with straw, on top of which put eighteen or twenty inches of earth. In a pit twenty feet long there should be about three gas escapes or ventilating openings, which should be plugged with straw and covered with a board set at an angle to turn the rain. If in cellars, barn or otherwise, the bins should be covered with rugs, old carpeting or straw. Those intended to be kept for late spring sales should be frequently examined and all sprouts removed; for as soon as a potatoe begins to sprout it loses its solidity, dryness and quality.—*Germantown Telegraph.*

HERDING HORSES.—Of the chances for business we know of nothing in these days that offers more for less capital than herding horses in Texas.

A person having five thousand dollars could go into some good section of Kansas and buy ten good Morgan horse colts for $1,000. In certain parts of Texas he could buy 250 selected herd mares for $3,000; leaving $1,000 for expenses. He would have 260 horses to begin with, and perhaps 422 in the fall. Selling his wild colts to the northward and buying for the money as many half bred mare colts from the southward, and exchanging some of his Morgan horses for their value in Texas mares, he could very rapidly increase his stock, say thirty per cent. per annum.

At the same time, he could improve its quality by getting in more and more of working blood and by breaking his stock and by regularly driving it to and from its feeding ground.

The difference between a dog and a wolf—between a horse and a mustang—lies chiefly in the breaking. Here is a chief loss in the raising of horses in herds. It would be perfectly easy for herdmen on a ranch to break all the horses raised, if they were set about it. When done by wholesale, horse-breaking is simplified like other business.—Put on the colts rope nose halters, with the ends hanging down, and they will soon halter break themselves. Then put on bitting straps and let them run—in an enclosure—and this will do much for them. Let them wear a harness with breeching and run around in a circle frame, and they will be prepared to be driven and broken with comparative ease. Let them be handled in turn by the herdmen, as they herd in stock, and their salable value will be doubled.

FARM NOTES.

—Remember that charcoal is good for chickens; to quote from the patent medicine men, "it is a grand purifier of the system."

—Pennsylvania has eighty incorporated county agricultural societies, thirty-one of which have representation in its State Board of Agriculture.

—The Land department at Washington reports there are over a million acres of public lands open to entry south of the Missouri river in Missouri.

—From an examination of numerous reports where the cost of growing Indian corn is given, husking is quite uniformly put down at 6 cents per bushel.

—Leave turnips in the ground until a hard frost comes. The tops may be fed to cows. Carrots, beets and parsnips must be dug before very cold weather.

—A decrease of 20,000 cows is reported in Ireland this year as compared with last. Railroad books show a large falling off in the amount of butter shipped.

—A writer truly says that there is no need to go beyond the farm yards and stables to estimate the condition of the farm, or to judge of the success of the owner.

—The manufacture of the little round Dutch cheese, made from sweet milk, so popular in the retail trade in cities, weighing from 3½ to 4 pounds each, is being undertaken in Illinois.

—Cattle in considerable numbers are being shipped from Minnesota to Iowa, to be fatted upon the big corn crop. In Illinois feeders are picking up eligible lots for the same purpose.

—Machine belting is now made in California frou the entrails of a sheep. A three-fourths inch rope of this material will bear a strain of seven tons. It is said to be more durable than hemp.

—A correspondent of the Journal of Agriculture says he finds his clay-loam lands increased more in productiveness by the use of eight bushels of salt to one bushel of plaster per acre than from the application of barnyard manure.

—The cost of transporting a bushel of wheat from Chicago to Liverpool or Glasgow, varies but little from 20 cents; and 100 pounds of bacon put into the cars at Chicago and landed at the dock of Liverpool, cost 47 cents for freight charges.

—Farmers had better have patches on their pants than on their farms in the shape of mortgages. Keep all patches of the latter kind off your farms, if possible, even if you have to wear them on your back or limbs instead. You will feel better for it some time.

—The subject of milk-settling has bothered the brains of some of our best men as well as the practical dairymen generally for a long time. Thousands of dollars have been spent by inventors and farmers in trying to solve the problem of the best way to set milk, and yet no common standpoint has been reached.

—Beets, carrots and parsnips may be preserved as crisp and fresh through the winter as when taken from the ground, by packing them in fresh sawdust. Take a box of sufficient size, put in a layer of sawdust, then a layer of roots and alternate them until the box is full. This plan has been followed for many years by an old citizen with the best possible results.

—When the tools and implements are done with for the season, they should be thoroughly cleaned and put away in safe dry places. It is a good plan to protect gearings from dust and rubbish, by tieing them up in stout paper or pieces of cloth. It will save much time and labor in cleaning them in the Spring, when one is busier than now.

—The most important point we wish to impress upon the cattle raiser is, that he cannot afford, under any circumstances, to neglect his calves. One dollars' worth of food given to a calf under six months old, which has never been neglected, will produce more growth than two dollars' worth afeer that age on calves that have been fed poorly when young.

—A farmer writing to an exchange says: "I had a mare some years ago that had a large wart on her side, where the harness rubbed and kept it sore. In summer flies made it worse. To prevent this I put on a good daub of tar, and in a few weeks the wart was killed and disappeared. I have frequently tried it since on cattle and horses and seldom had an occasion to use a seco nd application. The remedy is simple and effectual."

—Cheap walks from the house to the stable and other outhouses may be constructed by laying sapling trees, say six inches in diameter, parallel with each other and one or two feet apart, according to the width desired. Bind them in place by pinning occasional ties across. Fill in the middle with sand, gravel sawdust, pine straw, or any similar material, but such as we have described are very good, and cost nothing.

—A plant grower of considerable experience tells us that a strong solution of copperas in soap-suds water is very invigorating to ornamental shrubs and pear trees. It will also destroy the small grubs that infest the roots of pot plants. Ammonia water of the strength of one teaspoonful spirits of ammonia to two quarts of water, is also a good remedy for the white grubs in pot plants, while it is invigorating to the growth of the plants.

—An English judge has given damages to a complainant who entrusted a pedigree sow to the Great Western railroad for transportation. Defendants witness testified that it was their custom to feed cattle, sheep, horses, or anything that would eat hay, but not pigs. The journey lasted thirty-seven hours, and at the last moment the animal was offered water, but was too near dead to drink. The plaintiff got judgment for $100. An American Express Company would have got out of it by claiming "risk of the owners."

Weekly Post.

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Office---Post Building, No. 145 Wood Street

SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1879.

A WORD TO DEMOCRATS.

We would again say to the readers of THE WEEKLY POST that there is an excellent prospect of our carrying our whole county ticket at the election next Tuesday and to make it sure it only needs that the Democratic vote of the county shall be polled. The city is well organized and will do its duty. *What will the county do?* It all depends on that. Get out the vote and LAZEAR will be chosen Judge, MCCANDLESS Prothonotary and ROLSHOUSE Coroner. The split in the Republican party in this last office makes Democratic success certain. LAZEAR and MCCANDLESS will receive the votes of hundreds of independents who usually vote the Republican ticket.

We ask every reader of THE WEEKLY POST in Allegheny county to do his share in getting out the Democratic vote. In the few days that remain until election perfect your organization in every township to get out the vote. This organization can be effected by two or three active Democrats, so that on election morning they will be prepared in their respective townships to poll the full Democratic vote.

We repeat, and we are addressing *you*, the reader of this articie, and urging *you* to do an honorable share of the work, that a full Democratic vote in the townships will elect the Democratic county ticket. Give one day to our glorious old Democratic party, and *you* will feel the better for it the rest of the year. Remember it is to *you* THE POST makes this appeal.

THE STATE TICKET.

The issue on the one State candidate to be voted for next Tuesday is clearly defined. The election of Mr. BARR, of whose capacity and integrity there is no question, means that the State Treasury will be in the hands of a faithful guardian, who will countenance none of the speculative practices with the State money that obtained under Republican administration of the office. There will be no banking in unexpended balances. No Treasury Rings. The books will be open to public inspection, and the condition of the Treasury will not be the secret of the speculators, but will be made public at stated intervals as required by law.

The election of Mr. BUTLER means the revival of the old MACKEY-KEMBLE Treasury Ring, with all its abuses, misuse of State funds and wrong doing.

This is the issue, sharp and clearly defined. The accounts from all parts of the State are most encouraging, and if the Democrats of the west do their duty, as we believe they will, the Democratic candidate will be elected.

THE COUNTY TICKET.

The excellent county ticket nominated by the Democrats has been indorsed as capable and of the highest personal repute by the Republican press of Pittsburgh. No better ticket has ever been presented to the people of the county. No exception can be taken to any man on it, nor has there been a word of serious censure against it.

This is a matter for congratulation, and it is doubly so with the prospect of the election of all the Democratic candidates, which is something remarkable in this county. The Republicans have a poor ticket; it is repudiated by many of their party, and for the office of Coroner there are two Republican candidates. A large section of that party has declared war against the Court House Ring, which means substantial assistance to the Democratic ticket.

We think the Democrats hold the winning cards. All they have to do is to play them by getting out a full Democratic vote. That will elect the full Democratic ticket from Judge to Poor Director.

MAY AND NOVEMBER.

In the lapse of time between the holding of Republican County Conventions and the elections, voters with the best intentions about reforming our local affairs, are apt to lose sight of the scenes of riotness and drunkenness which characterized the Conventions, and for which the Court House Ring of politicians are responsible. Their weapons of control are whisky, money and club law, and to carry out their program they summon from the slums of the city to their conventions as delegates or as outside pressure, the worst characters known to the police or the Workhouse. When the reputable Republican, the day after, reads of the doings of these mobs he is apt to rebel at the tickets they have turned out, but as time passes his disgust is mitigated under party pressure and on election day he votes to give the scurvy politicians responsible for the disgrace of his party a new lease of power. Whether that will be the case this year remains to be seen, but we think not. In 1874 there was a general rebellion all along the lines at these rowdy and corrupt conventions, and in the election of Judge BAILEY over FETTERMAN, two years ago, the Republicans of the county made another protest against the degradation of their nominating conventions. If there ever was cause for rebelling against the action of the conventions engineered by the Court House Ring, it exists in full force this year.

We invite attention to the following extracts from the Republican papers of this city descriptive of the scandalous and riotous proceedings in their convention last May. Remember they are pictures of a Republican Convention by Republican artists:

[Pittsburgh Gazette of May 28.]

The crowd surged forward, and clambering over railings, tables, desks and even people, tried to get into the stand. For fully two minutes a perfect bedlam raged. Fists were flying about more wildly than in a Donnybrook Fair, while a torrent of oaths and cries was poured in on every side. * * * In the very heat of the battle, one man, who is noted for figuring in police annals on account of personal broils, made a rush for the Judge's stand with a revolver in his hand, but he did not use it. Others brandished knives and various weapons.

[Pittsburgh Leader of May 28.]

A more beastly crowd never congregated, whether, out of vindictive devilishness, to set a barn on fire, or to come to blows and break noses in a bar-room fight, or to start a riot in the streets. The mass of the mass (of course there were decent exceptions) were a set of characterless—we are at a loss for a suitable word to fit properly in the appropriate qualifying term; the vocabulary does not contain it. Scores of the crowd were drunk; scores were vulgarly profane; not a few, it seems, were armed with knives and pistols, and did not hesitate to make the threat and demonstration of using them. Men had absolutely for fear of peril to their lives, to fly from the room.

There is but one way, so far as we can see, to remedy this sort of thing. That way is a plain one. The candidates for office are responsible for the whole thing and ought to be held accountable for it.

[Pittsburgh Telegraph, May 28.]

The doorkeepers were changed, and *a paid gang of roughs*, known to the prize ring, the police, the jail and the penitentiary, were admitted to mingle with the reputable delegates, and every unfair practice which such people can devise was set in motion. *Money was freely circulated.* Delegates who had *fled in peril of their lives*, and many who remained were compelled by the threats of the gang to vote against the man for whom they were elected as delegates, *and did so to escape a blow or knife thrust from behind.* This is not exaggerated language, for that *knives and pistols were drawn can be substantiated by indisputable proof.*

[Pittsburgh Dispatch, May 28.]

Low foreheads, prominent cheek bones, thick lips and bull necks were numerous (in the convention). Besides this, there were numerous artificial developments which marked the crowd. It was observable that in every three delegates at least one was minus a few or more of his front teeth, as though having participated in some serious battle of "the late war," while scars and broken noses were plenty. There were bleared eyes, bloated faces, broken-down forms and general airs of dissipation and dissoluteness. Drunken men were, perhaps, not in the majority, but it is pretty nearly certain that more than the half of the delegates had tasted liquor.

The most trustworthy gentlemen say that during the Convention five and ten dollar notes were seen passing around from hand to hand. * * * The first genuine fight occurred at this stage of the proceedings. A Water street saloon keeper knocked his man down and others dragged him out. Then things pursued the even tenor of their way.

The Lafayette Hall Convention of history was nowhere. Delegates came over the tables in front of the Judges' desk at one fell swoop. Knives and pistols flashed in the air.

The primary meetings preceding the Convention were equally disgraceful. The local reports in the city papers united in declaring that "never before in the history of Allegheny county were primary elections attended by so much drunkenness, disorder and confusion, and never by such serious riots." And then followed accounts of the riots at the various polling places, how infuriated negroes pitched in with their razors, and men were shot and stabbed.

The indignation that these riotous and disgraceful proceedings created was general throughout the city among the better class of Republicans. The Court House Ring's money, rowdies and free whisky were justly held responsible. About every other Republican one met on the streets was furious and loud in his declarations that he would under no circumstances vote for the outcome of such Conventions, but would teach the Ring a lesson in November.

November is here. How many of these truly good and loudly virtuous citizens will make good their pledges?

A GREAT VILLAINY PLOTTED.

The total registered vote in New York city, in this canvass, which is one of unprecedented interest and excitement, is 168,143. This is largely in excess of any former registration except at the Presidential election of 1876, when it was fifteen thousand larger.

In Philadelphia, the political campaign has been one of extraordinary quietness. There has been no excitement—no hurrahing—no political furore. Yet the Republican registering officials in Philadelphia have enrolled the names of **193,690** voters, or **25,547** *more than have been enrolled in New York.*

In round numbers the population of New York is about 1,100,000 and of Philadelphia 800,000. At the usual ratio in cities of 6½ population to the voter, the registration of the two cities would show the following population:

Philadelphia	1,248,985
New York	1,092,880
Philadelphia's excess	156,015

Of course instead of there being any excess in Philadelphia, its population falls below that of New York not less than 250,000. The exact figures, by the census of 1870, showed a difference of 268,270 in favor of New York.

These figures demonstrate that to prepare for fraudulent voting on election day, the Republican managers have made a false or fictitious registration in Philadelphia of not less than forty to fifty thousand names. The highest vote ever polled in Philadelphia was in 1876, when with much fraudulent voting, the total polled falls below the registration for this year **54,511**.

These figures speak more eloquently than anything we can say of the purpose of the Republican managers to overcome the Democratic majority outside of Philadelphia by fraudulent voting and counting in that city. Think of it: a false registration of over fifty *thousand!* This is not the spasmodic roguery of ward bummers, but shows a concerted purpose by the intelligent leaders of the Republican party to commit gigantic frauds. On these thousands of fraudulent names there will be hundreds of professional repeaters hired to operate; the Republican election officers will be friendly, and as their usual plan of operations is for the repeaters to visit the voting places in squads and intimidate or drive away Democratic challengers, there will be little or no difficulty in polling thousands of fraudulent votes. A single professional repeater is said to be good for a hundred false votes.

The Democratic Committees in Philadelphia are hard at work to frustrate the contemplated villainies of the Republican leaders, and they have gone to the Courts to purge the registries, but there will not be time to make it thorough. They will do the best they can, and the Democrats of the State outside of Philadelphia must do the rest, by sending a majority to Philadelphia the forgers, repeaters and ballot thieves of the Republican party cannot overcome.

Such a *prima facie* fraud as the Philadelphia registration at the South—say in New Orleans or Richmond—would provoke a howl of indignation that would ring through the North, from bloody shirt press, pulpit and rostrum for months. But these Republican organs are delightfully oblivious to the crimes of their own partizan leaders. We presume they are not politic2l! If an impudent darkey down South gets a booting the Northern heart must be fired, but preparations to poll fifty thousand illegal votes in our own State, don't provoke a ripple. The Saints bear it with Christian fortitude.

SOMETHING WRONG IN THE PROTHONOTARY'S OFFICE.

In 1875 the net gain to the treasury of the county of Allegheny, in the business of the Prothonotary's office, was $9,460 62. In 1878, the net gain was $451 68, showing a loss to the county of *nine thousand dollars.* But in order to make even this small gain appear for 1878, the printing and stationery expenses were transferred to the general expense amount. If they had been counted in the expenses of the office as formerly, the loss to the county compared with 1875, would have been not less than twelve thousand dollars.

The loss in 1877, compared with 1875, was $11,692 45.

These losses—the fact that the office is a source of expense and not revenue—result from its inefficient and extravagant conduct in the interest of the Court House Ring.

The receipts of the office in 1875 were $29,649 80, while in 1878 they amounted to but $18,800 50—a difference of over ten thousand dollars. The expenses of the office in 1875 were $18,905, while in 1877 they were $18,348 32—a difference of but $557.

With a decreased revenue of $10,849 30 in 1878 there was only a decrease of expenses of $557. Does that look like prudent or even honest management?

The cause of this decrease is not apparent. Fees may be remitted to favored parties; they may not be collected from some and rigorously exacted from others, or the expense account may be inflated. Common sense teaches some provision must be made for the extraordinary and peculiar outlays of the Court House Ring controlling the office. At any rate the general opinion among lawyers of all shades of politics is that there is something wrong in the Prothonotary's office; something that should be corrected.

We believe STEPHEN C. MCCANDLESS is the man to probe matters in the Prothonotary's office, and let in the needed light on the suspicious exhibits. The ways of the Court House Ring, to hold on to its control of the office, are suspicious. They want it to go down in a sort of regular succession, the retiring official naming his successor. KENNEDY nominated BROWN. That has a bad look.

We believe, in addition, to unraveling past crookedness, if any should be found to exist, the election of Mr. MCCANDLESS will be worth ten thousand dollars to Allegheny county next year. He will bring back the affairs of the office to the condition of 1875, when it yielded a revenue of nearly ten thousand dollars.

The figures we have used above are from the annual report of the Controller and are official. We put the question to intelligent business men, would they not discharge on the instant any manager or clerk in their employ, entrusted with the conduct of their business, if he should make such an exhibit as the Controller's report makes of the way the Prothonotary's office has been and is now managed? Ought there not to be a complete ridding out of the office?

COMMON PLEAS JUDGE.

Mr. LAZEAR is the Democratic candidate, indorsed by the Nationals, and Judge KIRKPATRICK, the Republican candidate. On the score of ability and legal acquirements, Mr. LAZEAR is so much the superior of Judge KIRKPATRICK as to counterbalance the judical experience of the latter. LAZEAR is a studious and close lawyer, possessing the judicial temperament backed by industry and integrity. He is cut out for a Judge. Now, whatever Judge KIRKPATRICK may be cut out for, neither nature or education ever designed him for a judicial position. He lacks the essentials, and the positive qualities of his mind—his proneness to exaggeration and a little bit of demagoguism—emphasize his unfitness for the bench. We say this in a kindly way and as his friend. He is reversed more uniformly and frequently by the Supreme Court than any Common Pleas Judge in the State. That is bad for lawyers and suitors. We think "KIRK.," as he is familiarly called, would make a better Congressman or legislator than Judge, and we suggest he reconcile himself to defeat and start in for RUSSELL ERRETT'S seat next year. As a Congressman he would be immeasurably superior to ERRETT, and once he got his oratorical legs would jam the galleries with the elite and fashion of the capital. ERRETT is sure to empty them. "Walks and Talks" and "Castles in Spain," as an electioneering agency for Congress would be just the thing, but as the avenue to judicial preferment they are rather a let down to the dignity of the bench.

The people of Allegheny county will do themselves honor by electing Mr. LAZEAR, just as they did in choosing Judge BAILEY over a noisy ward politician. No Republican who voted for Judge BAILEY regrets his vote, and many hundreds who did not vote for him are rejoiced that he was elected and now graces the bench. So it will be should Mr. LAZEAR be elected. It would in no sense be a Democratic success, but a triumph of the moral judgment and discernment of the people. Elect Mr. LAZEAR and then we can send KIRKPATRICK to Congress.

A QUEER BACK DOWN.

The *Gazette* very properly, in view of the indignation created by its assault on Mr. MCCANDLESS, endeavors to "crawfish," and its apology is simply that it used language in a double sense; that while it spoke of him "as well qualified for the place," indirectly and by implication it charged him with the purpose, if elected Prothonotary, of committing a felony by the issue of fraudulent naturalization papers. If the *Gazette* did not mean to insinuate this slander against Mr. MCCANDLESS, whose reputation it is forced to concede is "unsullied," its article is simply "sound and fury signifying nothing," and not, as it claims, "unanswerable reasons why the Republicans (otherwise the Court House Ring) should retain possession of the Prothonotary's office."

The *Gazette* the other day talking about this naturalization business said there were four agencies in this city, by which foreign born citizens could be naturalized, and that they were all under the control of Republican partizans. It objected to Mr. MCCANDLESS because it would give the Democrats *one* of the *four* naturalizing officers. Is it not suspicious, especially when we recall the unscrupulous character of Republican Ring politicians in this county, that they insist on the absolute control of the entire naturalizing machinery in Allegheny county, MCCANDLESS, according to the *Gazette*, is of "unsullied character" and "well qualified" for Prothonotary, yet it is not safe to trust him. He might commit a felony in this office. It must pass to the control of a Ring whose ostentatious vices have called forth public rebukes from city pulpits, and whose methods in politics were graphically related in the extracts we gave yesterday from Republican papers. —including the *Gazette*—describing the riotous, corrupt and drunken scenes attendant on the Republican Conventions last May.

We are glad the *Gazette* has raised any question which will induce the Republican voters of Allegheny county to institute a candid and careful comparison between the "claimants" for the Prothonotary's office—Mr. MCCANDLESS on the one hand, and the hydra-headed Court House Ring on the other. That is all any friend of Mr. MCCANDLESS desires.

TARIFF SHAMS.

The *Gazette* is forced to admit that this Republican administration is "giving aid and comfort to the free traders, who are busily preparing for the overthrow or modification of our tariff laws." Mind you, it is not FERNANDO WOOD or the "free trade Democracy" who are doing this, or the "Solid South", but the Republican administration in control of the government in this year of grace 1879.

Again, we recall the attention of the *Gazette* to the fact that the State Convention of the Minnesota Republicans has demanded an immediate reduction of duties on all articles entering into industrial, agricultural or domestic consumption. Where would that leave your protective tariff? Representative DUNNELL, elected by these free trade Minnesota Republicans, is on the Committee of Ways and Means.

And for the nine hundreth time we point to the fact for the *Gazette's* benefit, that the only sweeping reduction in the tariff made in over thirty years, was by the Republican Congress with GRANT as President, which cut down the duties on pig iron, manufactured iron, steel, glass, copper, coal, etc. The reduction on pig iron alone was two dollars per ton at one time, and ten per cent. at another. If the old duty was still on, our manufacturers might be able to stand the recent "free trade" reduction on steel blooms by the Republican administration.

In this tariff business all we desire is to get the facts before the people. The *Gazette* is in the parrot-like habit of yawping out "free trader" at every suggestion of tariff reform, without rhyme or reason. On its theory GRANT is a free trader, for did he not approve a bill, and by his signature make it a law, which made a great reduction in the tariff duties on the staple articles of Pittsburgh production, such as iron, steel, copper, coal, etc.

FERNANDO WOOD is denounced by the *Gazette* as a free trader, and yet he accepted the scale of duties tendered him as satisfactory by the iron and steel men of Pittsburgh and incorporated it in his tariff bill. They have the original manuscript of this scale in the handwriting of a Pittsburgh iron and steel man, hanging up in the Ways and Means Committee room at Washington, and coupled with it the denunciations of WOOD and RANDALL as free traders by the brainless tariff papers of Pittsburgh, with the silent approval of the very men who prepared for Mr. WOOD a scale of tariff duties that would be satisfactory to their interests. When the delegations go on this winter to secure legislation that will remedy the "free trade" construction of the tariff law by the HAYES-SHERMAN Administration, we expect to see them masticate any quantity of humble pie.

And by the way, we would suggest to the *Gazette*, which is commander-in-chief of the GRANT boom, in connection with the Honorable JOSEPH M. CARSON, E. C. MATTHEWS, Esquire, late candidate for Alderman in the Seventh ward, and THOMAS JEFFERSON BIGHAM, the sturdy taxpayer of Mt. Washington, that in all arrangements looking to the reception of the returned and always returning ULYSSES, the fact of his extraordinary services to Protection by making a law—his signature did that—cutting down the tariff duties on iron, steel, glass and coal be made prominent. Flaunt it on the banners. Inscribe it on the walls. Get up industrial processions to commemorate it.

LOCAL POLITICS.

JUDGE KIRKPATRICK'S lecture season closes shortly.

THE great mystery about that "high official and prominent candidate" remains unexploded.

THE contest for Prothonotary is between MCCANDLESS and KENNEDY. BROWN is a mere figure-head put up by KENNEDY.

THE fight between the two Republican candidates for Coroner is very bitter, and the SLOAN people are gaining on the Court House Ring. They propose there shall be more than one funeral next Tuesday.

THE county is losing from fifteen to twenty thousand dollars a year under the present management of the Prothonotary's office by the Court House Ring. STEVE MCCANDLESS' election will be a good investment for the taxpayers.

"DOC" KENNEDY, according to the figures in the County Controller's report has been rather an expensive luxury to Allegheny county. He is running again under the *alias* of BROWN. It looks as if he would be furloughed by a large majority.

ONE meets more Republicans on the street who say they will vote for STEVE MCCANDLESS than care to declare themselves for BROWN-KENNEDY. Ten thousand dollars a year less in the Prothonotarys office is rather hefty on the taxpayers.

A SERMON was preached not long ago in this city aimed directly at the shameless and ostentatious licentiousness of one of the Court House ring. The *Gazette* would do well to incorporate this outpouring in its colums of "Sunday Talk." It would make a first rate campaign document.

THERE is a healthy sign in our local politics, and that is the large number of prominent and influential Republicans not only in the two cities, but in the townships, who have their coats off and are working to lay out the County Ring. They are getting tired of the perpetual succession in office plan of distributing honors.

IT is rather small in Mr. BUTLER, the Republican candidate for State Treasurer, to solicit votes from Democrats, asserting that he had a conversation with the Democratic candidate and he gave up the contest. It is unnecessary to state no such conversation ever occurred, and the Democratic candidate was never in better spirits as to the result than at the present moment.

EDITORIAL MENTION.

THE CONKLING papers in New York are fulsome in their praise of JOHN KELLY and bitter in abuse of GEORGE WM. CURTIS.

WE knew it would come; according to the Philadelphia *Times* HARTRANFT "is looming up for the Russian mission." The salary must be increased.

AND now the acrobatic preacher TALMAGE is on the stand, swearing he was not found drunk on several occasions and don't know how to dance the can can.

SHERMAN'S speeches and SHERMAN'S acts are two different things on the tariff. He gave taffy to the silk manufacturers, but fits to the steel manufacturers.

A REPUBLICAN journal says "one hundred thousand men will be throwu out of employment" by the recent decision of SHERMAN, and yet three hundred thousand strong are asked to vote the Republican ticket.

FOSTER, Governor-elect of Ohio, in a recent interview, says GARFIELD will certainly be elected United States Senator. As GARFIELD is a free trader we have no doubt he will be invited here to join in the GRANT boom.

WHEN BUCHANAN or other Democratic Presidents left Washington for their health, they did not run around the country making stump speeches like ordinary ward politicians. It is only Republicans who do this.

JOHN SHERMAN dismissed CORNELL from the United States Custom House for dishonesty, and it is in accordance with his duplex character to go, at the impervious beck of CONKLING, and make a speech in praise of CORNELL, and in the interest of reform—but what weight ought to attach to such indorsement.

LEAVE of absence for ten days, with full pay, is given Republican clerks at Washington, to go home and vote. This is exclusive of the usual summer furlough, and averages fifty doliars to each clerk. The civil service reform administration orders this payment from the public treasury as a condtion of his voting the Republican ticket.

BLUFF and brag seems to be the mainstay of the Republican leaders. In Ohio they would not be satisfied with less than forty thousand majority, and even yet in the face of the printed official vote still lie about it. FOSTER'S majority over all is 1,600 and HICKENLOOPER'S but 600; so much for the 40,000. The whole vote was over 670,000, with no falling off in the Democratic vote.

WE suggest to the temperance folks not to gush too much over the fact, that GRANT refused to drink California wine. He had reasons. He had been lately in the habit of drinking the best the kings of Europe and Asia could tap, but he could not get down to fifty cent a gallon wine all at once, particularly since he knew he was on his native heath, where good old rye was in store. You can't fool ULYSSES on the tipple.

THE members of the Chamber of Commerce, of this city, will have a good time in explaining the course of the organ of the Republicans in this county on the tariff question, when they visit Washington next winter to prevent a strictly revenue tariff being enacted. If the manufacturers were wise they would padlock the *Gazette* in its abuse of the Chairman of the Committee of Ways and Means and the Speaker of the House.

THIS is a very sanguine view of the political situation in New York city, but we would not advise heavy investments on it. The *World* says:

It has been found that the votes cast are now usually about 15,000 less than the number of registered names. An old politician, who was at Cooper Institute yesterday, in commenting upon these figures said that "he therefore believed that the vote this year would reach 153,000, and he distributed it in this manner: 88,000 to the Robinson ticket, 45,000 to the Cornell ticket and 20,000 to the Kelly tail of the Cornell ticket."

THE Republicans of this State have but one orator in this campaign, GALUSHA A. GROW, and he is not a success. His meeting on the South Side, the hive of workingmen, was not attended by fifty people, although brass bands and huge posters were employed to wake up the voters. He was called to Somerset county and a meeting called at Meyersdale, where not a single citizen put in an appearance, when he left in disgust. We presume he thinks the Republican party will grow without him.

THAT GRANT left twice as many dead bodies in the Wilderness as LEE had in front of him is treated in rather a jocular manner by the *Gazette*. Of course the desolated hearthstones and broken hearts, caused by the death of fathers, brothers and sons, may not touch the selfish politicians—but the fact remains nevertheless, as does the other fact, that the majority of the rank and file were Democrats, whilst the officers, quartermasters and contractors were Republicans, which accounts for the little sympathy manifested for the dead soldier. The living only vote.

THE speeches of great men are always looked up to with interest, however brief or laconic. GRANT'S are no exception, but they are only valuable for their vanity. His latest is something longer than usual, and just as stupid. It was delivered at Virginia City:

FELLOW-CITIZENS: I am glad to meet you here, and I feel under many obligations for the fine reception you have given me. It is impossible for me to make a speech on this occasien. I am not like your Senators who are in the habit of making speeches for the purpose of catching votes. I can't talk that way. [Last sentence received with prolonged cheers.]

When a speech like that can be accepted with prolonged cheers, there is hope that JOHN MCKEE will be sent to Congress.

"NOW I want to serve notice on the Democratic Party," continued Mr. Sherman, "that the Republican Party has resolved that every lawful voter in this country has the right to vote one honest ballot at every National election and no more."

And the Democratic party serves notice on ELIZA PINKSTON-SHERMAN, that that "one honest ballot" must be counted hereafter, and that his bribery of Returning Board scoundrels to disfranchise thousands of Democrats, so as to steal the electoral vote of a Democratic State, and thereby count in a Pious Fraud, will not be tolerated hereafter, at any cost, no matter what it is or how far reaching its consequences. SHERMAN can put that "notice" in his pipe and enjoy it. As the promoter of the greatest villainy of American history, instead of enjoying the fruits of crime as he is now doing, JOHN SHERMAN'S proper place is a felon's cell, and a repetition of his Louisiana rascality will send him there.

THE fag ends of HAYES' civil service reform have been thrown into the New York canvass. The administration removed CORNELL from a high office in the customs because of incapacity and extravagance! if not corruption. The reformers cried bravo, CONKLING to whom reform is as odious as SPRAGUE'S shot gun, nominates CORNELL for an office second only in importance to that of President. HAYES, SHERMAN, and EVARTS tumble to their knees and hurrah for the man they kicked out of the Custom House. The administration is in New York making speeches for CORNELL, ignoring Executive order No. 1 to back up a candidate it had dismissed as corrupt and unworthy. BOB INGERSOLL, in an interview in Pittsburgh the other day, said he had uttered some pretty hard things of HAYES without knowing him, but now that he knew him he kept his mouth shut; he couldn't do the subject justice; he was like the farmer who lost the tail board of his potato wagon, going up hill.

THE registration of voters in New York was completed on Saturday, and the total number of registered votes is 168,143. This is an increase over 1878 of 9,129; over 1877 of 24,428 and a decrease from the Presidential year of 15,021. The total vote cast in New York in the three years preceding 1879 was as follows:

1876	171,307
1877	124,154
1878	139,418

This votes was divided as follows:

	Democratic	*Republican.*
1876	112,621	49,090
1877	77,189	58,777
1878	87,716	51,702

The three parties in New York city, Democratic, Tammany and Republican, have nominated full county and legislative tickets. Ordinarily when the opposition to Tammany is divided, it sweeps the field, but this will hardly be the case this year, unless the Republicans, as seems most likely, have sold out their local nominations to keep JOHN KELLY in the race. In that event, Tammany may elect its ticket. The Republicans and Tammany control most of the election boards. There are four inspectors in each district, and it requires a majority vote to determine any question.

PERSONAL AND POLITICAL.

I analyzed the flowing tear
Upon my Ann Eliza's lash,
I found its chief component parts
Were sodium, chloride, potash.
And when she blushed, I made a note,
"Her veins and arteries, I see,
Are at the intersections large,
Which sends the color flowing free."
—*Richmond (Ind.) News.*

THE JACKDAW'S PHILOSOPHY.

He sees that this great roundabout,
The world, with all its motley rout,
Church, army, physic, law,
Its customs and its business—
Is no concern at all of his.
And says—what says he?—Caw!

Thrice happy bird! I too have seen
Much of the vanities of men.
And sick of having seen 'em
Would cheerfully these limbs resign,
For such a pair of wings as thine—
And such a head between 'em.
—*Cowper.*

WHERE there's a will there's a way to break it.

TENNYSON'S place in Surrey, is called Aldworth.

THE present Charles Dickens is said to be remarkably good in an after dinner oration.

JUST suppose those abandoned sinners had sawed Noah's Ark in two!—*Albany Journal.*

THE Boston *Pilot* supports Butler now, though it once called him an "amiable kleptomaniac."

THE Boston *Transcript* says the butter sculptress is like the Sultan because she has "designs upon grease."

JOHN DUNN, the Scotchman who was Cetywayo's "Prime Minister," has twenty Zulu wives and ninety children.

IT is said that Mr. Longfellow and Mr. Howells are writing a new play for Lawrence Barrett, to be founded upon the story of Miles Standish.

JEFFERSON DAVIS is threatened with blindness, and both he and his wife have been much broken in health since the recent death of their son.

IT is calculated that the banquet to be given General Grant upon his arrival in Chicago will cost $6,000. The tickets will cost $7 each, including wine.

MAJOR D. R. B. NEVIN, founder and editor of the *Delaware County Gazette*, has become business manager of the Philadelphia *Press*, in place of Colonel Edwin H. Nevin.

JANAUSCHEK continues to roam over the country. This week she is at Red Wing, Minnesota. Is it possible that there is better dramatic taste in the backwoods than in the metropolis?

MADAME MODJESKA is to retire from the stage three years hence. No one can complain of the brevity of the warning. Perhaps something will happen to change her mind in that time.

ARTEMUS HALE, the oldest living graduate of Bowdoin College, and the oldest ex-Representative, having served in Congress in 1846-49, will celebrate the ninety-sixth anniversary of his birthday at Bridgewater, Mass., next Monday.

A RIVAL marksman of Dr. Carver has appeared in California. His name is Dr. John Ruth, and one of his common performances is to shoot apples and cigars from the mouth of an assistant, who stands a considerable distance away.

COLONEL INGERSOLL'S "Bible" lies on the centre-table in his parlor. In it, at the appropriate places, are leaves for the family record, and on the cover, in raised gilt letters, is the inscription, "This is an inspired book." The volume is a copy of Shakespeare.

A WIT has aptly described the difference between the Germans and the French. When the Lord created the two nations, He was perfectly impartial and gave to each man the same weight; but he gave the Frenchman his weight in feathers and the German his weight in lead.

EX-GOVERNOR DENNISON of Ohio, announces himself a candidate for the United States senatorship, saying to a reporter: "It has occurred to me that it might be agreeable to the Republicans of the State to honor me with a seat in the Senate for what I have endeavored to do for the country in the public positions I have occupied."

MR. MOODY says of Colonel Ingersoll: "He is a clever man, but he is all wrong. He turns his back on Christianity, and then rails at it as a falsehood. He tries to guage the actions of God by the intellect of man, and I do not wonder at his unbelief. I do not condemn him; his unbelief is probably honest; but from my heart I pity him."

MISS ALICE S. HOOPER of Lenox, Mass., has bequeathed Turner's picture, "The Slave Ship," to her nephew, W. S. Lathrop; her portrait of Washington Allston, painted by himself, to the Boston Art Museum; $1,000 to the public library in Lennox and $1,000 each to the Boston Training School for Nurses and the Bethesda Society of Boston.

A FRENCHMAN said to his hopeful son: —"My boy, marriage is an honorable institution; therefore I would like to have you marry." "Very well," replied the dutiful boy. "I will forewith wed my sister." "Your sister!" exclaimed the astonished parent. "But it is not lawful to wed your sister." "And why not, sir? Did you not marry my mother, pray?"

THE Republican situation in Ohio is summed up by the Cincinnati *Enquirer* as follows: "Grant for President, Foster for Vice President, Sherman for United States Senator, Taft for Secretary of War or Attorney General, and Garfield hanging on the ragged edge of that long-deferred promise of the Speakership! We fancy that is a rather symmetrical arrangement of Ohio Republican talent."

MR. HANBURY, a member of the British Parliament, has been cautioning his constituents at New-castle under Tyne against reading too much. While he admitted that there were thousands of reasons in favor of an increase in general reading, he urged there were others against it, and one of these was seen to a great extent in Greece, where only one-seventh of the land was under cultivation, owing to the literary ambition of all classes.

THE Governor of Alexandria has delivered to Lieutenant Commander Henry H. Gorringe, of the United States Navy, by order of the Khedive of Egypt, the obelisk known as Cleopatra's Needle. The work of removal began on Thursday afternoon. The English manufacturers have supplied, as stipulated, the machinery necessary for transporting the obelisk, and Commander Gorringe hopes to get it on board ship at an early date. It will probably reach America about a month after it leaves Egyptian soil.

THE WOES OF IRELAND.

Interesting Interview With Parnell, the Great Agitator.

The Causes and Probable Consequences of the Present Agitation.

The People of Ireland Will Not Perish Without a Desperate Struggle.

[Cable Special to Cincinnati Enquirer.]

LONDON, October 26.—Parnell, the famous agitator, yesterday addressed an immense meeting at Enniscorthy, a municipal borough and thriving market town in Leinster county, Ireland. Enniscorthy has since 1798 enjoyed the reputation of an ultra Radical city, and in the present agitation it remains true to its history. After the speaking, Mr. Parnell was waited upon by a representative of the *Enquirer*, and in the course of a protracted conversation gave free expression to his views upon the causes and probable consequences of the present extended dissatisfaction, of which the following are the main points:

Mr. Parnell said that the fourth year's bad crop was the last straw that broke the camel's back, and reduced the farmers to the most direful necessities. They had been borrowing for three years, their credit was gone and creditors pressing, while merchants refused to longer trust them for the actual necessaries of life. If they were forced to pay their rentals, every one else must go unpaid. The heavy inflow of grain from the United States is revolutionizing the markets of Ireland, and the day of immense landed estates and princely incomes is past. The present generation must contend with a powerful foreign competition, not only in agriculture, but in all branches of trade and business. Ireland must be freed of Dukes, Marquises and Earls, and the Irish Land Laws must be reformed altogether. We must also be delivered from the incubus of a territorial aristocracy, which is pressing this already down-trodden people to the earth. This yoke must be lifted from their necks.

We are not only agitating for a reduction of rentals. Before accomplishing relief in that way our operative farmers would be utterly ruined. They are now bearing not only the brunt of the present depression and failure of crops, but are also discounting the miseries of the future. The adoption of some plan to primarily remedy this deplorable condition of affairs is the object which underlies the present movement. All the peasantry demand the remission of their rents; but the sad experience of 1847 taught our intelligent farmers a lesson. They will never again make the fatal mistake of lying down to die in the midst of their own crops while landlords' liens absorb the substance which should go to the support of themselves and families. The Government and the landlords may take home to themselves the assurance that that idiocy will never be repeated.

The situation of affairs in the western counties is worse than that in the North, South and East; but the people of all sections of Ireland are unanimous in the determination that they will not perish without a desperate struggle against the territorial cormorants. If all farmers who are opposed to the payment of rent will combine in one vast Anti-Rent League, the whole question may soon be satisfactorily settled—not by armed resistance, but by the moral power of public opinion. We do not propose abolishing landlords entirely, and placing the tenantry in possession of the soil. We only propose that they shall be fairly remunerated for their toil—as in Prussia, under the system of Government valuations, and paying their rent in installments, thereby securing them against capricious evictions and the unreasonable raising of rentals by the arbitrary aristocracy.

At this point the *Enquirer* representative interjected a remark: "Why, Mr. Parnell, you are yourself a land owner and an aristocrat. How do you reconcile your position with your doctrine?" Mr. Parnell responded:

"Yes; but my aristocracy is leavened with American blood. My mother was a daughter of Admiral Stuart. I have lived long in America, and my aristocratic instincts have been tempered and toned down by republican associations. By the way, I sail for the United States on the 20th of December, to remain two months. The English aristocratic press call me violent; but I hope the Americans will find the contrary to be true. I know we have the sympathies of that great people in our present struggle, and I am going among them to ask material assistance for our distressed people during the coming winter, which promises to be unusually severe. Later I shall ask their co-operation in subscriptions to a fund to enable the tenantry to purchase the redemption of their lands, though many of the landlords are unworthy of a sixpence."

After a pause, Mr. Parnell added, with a kindling eye and in an enthusiastic tone: "Yes, just Heaven has decreed that the Irish people shall not perish from the face of the earth, and our cause will eventually triumph. The agitation will go on, it will never cease, as economic laws decree its existence and final victory. In the coming session of Parliament the war will be opened upon the laws of primogeniture and entail, and then will come the real conflict between the people and the damnable feudal system."

BEN BUTLER.

Some Mistakes of John Sherman's Jersey Speech.

Fraudulent Republican Pretenses Concerning Resumption and Prosperity.

NEW YORK, October 26.—Ben Butler was asked here to-day what he thought of John Sherman's speech last night in Paterson. He answered:

"I think the great criticism to be made upon Mr. Sherman is that a member of the Cabinet should not be going to Paterson to make a speech upon a mere local election. There are nothing but local State officers to be elected. That seems to be a state of things which has never been practiced before. If it were a single instance it might be passed over; but Hayes and Wheeler and all the members of the Cabinet have been on the stump this year. That was never done before, either in a local election or any other election. It seems to be a persistent and organized Federal interference with State elections, tends to centralization, and ought not to be submitted to."

With reference to the claim made by Mr. Sherman in his Paterson speech that the present financial policy of the country is the cause of our National prosperity, General Butler said:

"I think Mr. Sherman's claim that good times have come in consequence of the financial policy of the Republican party is rather far-fetched. Returning prosperity comes from the fact of our raising five good crops in succession. This year's crop is the very largest."

"But even that would not have brought prosperity and started business if there had been nobody to buy the crops."

"God in His providence saw fit to bring famine upon a large part of Europe, so that there is a market for our products, and gold is coming in upon us at the rate of three or four millions a week. This inflates the currency. It is no matter how it is inflated—the prices are rising and we are prospering now. Although the Republican party claims the credit under these circumstances, would they have done so if it had pleased Providence to send the famine to us and the plenty to Europe? Suppose we were so poor that we had to sell out everything; would Sherman have taken the blame for the fall in prices? I think Mr. Sherman would have claimed that it was a dispensation of Providence, and not the curse of Republican finance.

"Again, when Mr. Sherman talks of the Republican party furnishing these bright and shining silver dollars in exchange for greenbacks, he is mistaken. As a matter of fact, that measure to supply these silver dollars was passed against the votes of almost the entire mass of Republicans—certainly against the votes of the majority of Republicans in both Houses of Congress."

General Butler is in good health and spirits, and speaks confidently of his hopes of success in the campaign in Massachusetts.

WASHINGTON.

Immense Business of the Railway Mail Service.

A Brilliant Season Predicted—The Louisiana Campaign.

THE NEW RULES OF THE HOUSE.

WASHINGTON, October 27.—If the work of simplifying the rules of the House of Representatives is carried out according to the plan proposed, of which there is great hope, it will prove of great advantage, not only to the House, but to all other legislative bodies in the United States. The next meeting of the Committee on Rules will be held in this city on the 10th of November, and it is expected that the committee will be kept quite busy from that time until the meeting of Congress in order to complete their work. As has been stated, the purpose is, if possible, to reduce the number of rules to about fifty, to simplify them, and to so frame them, as far as can be done, that the rights of the minority will always be so well protected that the temptation to filibuster and obstruct business, which has caused so many disgraceful scenes in the House, will be very much lessened, if not entirely removed. It is the expectation of the members of the committee to be able to submit to the House an American parliamentary code, simple yet comprehensive in its structure, with the primary object always in view of facilitating rather than embarrassing the progress of legislation, and adapted not only to the wants of Congress and of State Legislatures, but to be equally available for the use of all deliberate bodies, political and otherwise. Such a code as this would of course become standard throughout the United States.

A BRILLIANT SEASON IN PROSPECT.

With the return of the President the season may be said to have begun. Those best qualified to make predictions say that it will be the most brilliant Washington has ever known. That it will be a long one is not doubted, and that money will be plentiful is abundantly attested by the signs of prosperity everywhere apparent. The season will last as long as Congress remains in session. How long that will be is of course entirely a matter of conjecture. No one looks for an adjournment earlier than June, and many date it as far ahead as March, 1881. Averaging the estimates there will be small chance for an adjournment until after the Presidential election. The fact of next year's election, it is expected, will never be absent from a Congressman's mind during the session. Much of the legislation is likely to be shaped with that in view, and since all Congressmen are not diplomats the session is likely to afford entertainment to many who are wicked enough to laugh at the lack of peace and harmony among the nation's protectors.

POSTAL MATTERS IN THE UNITED STATES AND GREAT BRITAIN.

Mr. Bissell, the law clerk, and Mr. Nickerson, the topographer of the Postoffice Department, have prepared an interesting statement relative to the comparative use of postal facilities in Great Britain and the United States, and the result shows some curious and surprising features. Most of the figures are accurate, but some of them are estimated. The comparison can be presented most readily in a tabular form, as follows:

	The United States.	*Great Britain.*
Population	45,000,000	31,483,700
Number of postoffices	41,425	13,783
Number of officials	54,847	45,596
Number of letters handled	737,000,000	1,057,732,300
Average No. let's per capita	16	31
No. postal cards handled	200,650,000	102,237,300
No. newspapers handled	914,848,400	128,558,000
No. of dead letters	2,634,223	4,873,625
Value money orders issued	$1,442,364	135,629,924

It will be noticed that Her Majesty's subjects write more letters than do the citizens of the United States—almost twice as many per capita. This is quite surprising, and no reasonable explanation can be offered, particularly as the number of illiterate persons in this country is proportionately smaller than in Great Britain. The fact that the rates of postage are lower there than here may have something to do with it. But it will be noticed, at the some time, that we used last year twice as many postal cards as the people of Great Britain, and about eight times as many newspapers were sent through the mails in this country. This is remarkable, because the express companies in the United States handle almost as many newspapers as the postal service, while in Europe the express facilities are scarcely ever utilized for this purpose. The English people utilize the money order system to a greater extent than the Americans. A noticeable fact is that the proportion of postal officials is much smaller in the United States than in England, which is partially explained by the circumstance that in England the carrier system is almost universal, while in the United States it is confined to cities of 20,000 inhabitants.

A BRIEF HONEYMOON.

A Murderer Acquitted, Then Marries and is Lynched.

CHICAGO, October 29.—A *Tribune's* Keokuk special says the trial of Bill Young for the murder of Louis Spencer and four children closed in Kahaka, Missouri, on Saturday, resulting in a verdict of "not guilty." The culmination of the case, however, came to-day. Circumstantial evidence was strong but was weakened by the fiasco of a detective's evidence. Although Young was acquitted the belief in his guilt was very decided among the citizens, and they determined to lynch him.

On Sunday afternoon, Young married Lydia Brug of Ohio, and on Monday evening the couple arrived here before going to Young's home in Luray. As their train passed through Kahaka this morning, Young and his wife alighted and a mob of two to three hundred followed them on horseback and in wagons, and surrounding his house demanded his surrender. Young opened fire on the mob and shots were exchanged until he was wounded. Eight men then forced their way into the house, took him out and hanged him. The excitement there is intense. No further details have been received.

Why Not Try It?

The papers teem with examples of wealth thrust suddenly upon simple-minded people in the workshop or on the farm, who have quietly, without proclaiming the fact to every one they knew, gone to the post or express offices and sent a dollar or two to M. A. Dauphin, P. O. Box **692**, New Orleans, La., or same person at No. **319** Broadway, New York City, N. Y., and received a whole or half-ticket in the Louisiana State Lottery Company, the next drawing of which takes place November **11**th; and the reader who heeds this may be the one who comes next as the fortunate winner of **$30,000**.

WW

SPEAKER RANDALL.

A Pithy Address to the Brooklyn Democracy.

Capital and Labor, the Third Term and the Military at the Polls.

Republican Tactics Exposed---The Speech Enthusiastically Applauded Throughout.

NEW YORK, October 28.—One of the largest and most enthusiastic political gatherings ever held in Brooklyn filled the Academy of Music last night from the deepest recesses of the great stage to the tiptop seat of the lofty gallery and overflowed into Montague street. The boxes were filled with ladies, and were lavishly decorated with the coats of arms of the different States, and with flags. In a conspicuous seat in one of the proscenium boxes sat Congressman S. B. Chittenden, the only conspicuous Republican in the house. There were upon the stage many prominent Democrats.

In Montague street there was red fire burning, skyrockets bursting, and bombs exploding. At the Academy, Henry C. Murphy was elected Chairman. The list of Vice Presidents included over 500 names, and the resolutions aroused the fervent applause of the meeting.

Mr. S. J. Randall was received with cheers and much enthusiasm. The ladies waved their handkerchiefs and the men their hats. He spoke slowly, in tones that were as clear as the notes of a bell. His manner was impressive, and he received from his opening to his closing word profound attention. He said:

SPEAKER RANDALL'S ADDRESS.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I come here to-night to raise my voice in the interest of clean and economical government in State and nation. I mean by clean government that it shall be managed so well as to place it above public criticism. I mean by economical administration that officials chosen to represent the people shall not spend one dollar of the people's money in an illegitimate way, but that all the expenditures shall be made solely for the interest of the great body of people and for their benefit. I have raised an exalted standard by which to try public servants. I say, however, without fear of contradiction by Democrat or Republican, that the administration in this State of Lucius Robinson comes up to this standard. [Applause.] Now, as I have made this statement, you have a right to ask me to make it good. When Gov. Robinson came into office he found the State taxes $15,000,000, and he has reduced them $8,000,000, more than one-half. He has freed you from the funded debt. He has rid you of the bounty debt, and he has wiped out the floating debt. He has reduced the tolls on the canals to one-half a mill. Under his administration the prisons of the State have been changed from costing $750,000 a year to being perfectly self-sustaining. In the last year of Governor Dix's administration the support of the canals cost $4,000,000. Last year it cost $800,000. In all candor, should not a man who can do this be continued in power? [Cries of "Yes."] The administration of Governor Robinson stands out in bright light as one to be adhered to and adopted by all the States. You unfortunately have a division here. I do not come here to-night to say a word of disrespect of any man or to enter into crimination or recrimination, or to assert that Mr. Kelly's conduct of public affairs has not been good, but I find that Mr. Kelly is not in harmony with the great body of Democrats of the State of New York. I am not allowed to judge of the motives of men—that is for a higher power; but I do say that one of the results of this division is that a vote cast for John Kelly is indirectly, if not directly promoting the election of the Republican ticket. My Democracy taught me to cling to principles, not men. I do not vote for any man for my representative officer unless he will, in the administration of affairs, represent the principles I believe enter furthest into the public good. I invoke you to cast your votes for the one man—for Lucius Robinson—so that we shall come out in triumph in the State of New York, and will be sure of victory in 1880.

Side by side with the administration of Governor Robinson has been the administration of affairs at Washington, so far as the Democratic party could control them. I want to make a comparison between the expenditures of the Forty-second and Forty-third Congresses, when both were Republican, with the appropriations by the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, under the control of Democratic votes. What was that result? During the four years I have chosen, when the Republicans controlled the votes in Congress, the expenditure out of the Treasury, not including the interest account, was $710,000,000. If we can estimate, as I think we can, the expenditures up to the end of the next Congress in June, 1880, and taking it with the appropriations of the Forty-fourth and Forty-fifth Congresses, the expenditures under the control, as far as was possible, of the Democratic party, amount to $153,000,000. In other words, there was saved an average of $39,000,000 in each year; and that, my friends, was one step to the resumption of specie payments. I read to-day in the New York *Tribune* [hisses]—it is very good authority for this occasion, for I do not think it would say anything against itself—I read that by the advice of an Englishman, Mr. Evarts was seriously considering the publication of a blue book, giving a description of public lands eligible for settlement by emigrants. It will be a very blue history as far as the Democratic party is concerned. Up to the advent of the Democratic Congress the Republican party in Congress had given away in the last twenty years one hundred and thirty millions of acres of public domain—a territory nearly four times as large as that of the great Empire State of New York. Think of it, and contrast it with acquirement of domain under the policy of the Democratic party. Contrast it with the acquirement of Louisiana; with the acquirement of the domain west of the Mississippi river. Contrast it with the policy of the Democratic party in acquiring the territory of Florida and of California. If you let the Republican Congresses keep giving away the homesteads of the people, the Democratic party will have come into power to acquire more domain. Under Republican rule a few corporations have secured more territory than was contained in the thirteen original States which composed this Union.

We say that the army should not be brought into the States to control elections, and that none of the people should go to the polls and find that a horde of political workers and partisan United States Marshals interfere with their voting. There we stand, and there we mean to stay. The Secretary of State declared in his speech in New York, a few nights ago, that we wanted a strong government. So we do; but we want it strong in the hearts of the people. [Applause.] We want no strong government that comes by force. Cæsar declared himself king in the name of liberty. Louis Napoleon, swearing to support the Republic of France, reared on the point of the bayonet an empire. We do not want an army in our civil affairs.

It is with sorrow that I see one-half of this great people receive with composure the proposition to elect a President for a longer term than Washington, a longer term than Jefferson, a longer term than Madison, a longer term than Monroe, a longer term than that hero, Andrew Jackson, a longer term than their own martyred President believed the office should be filled by one man. The Republicans want Gen. Grant. President [hisses] because they want to use the army, and because they believe that he can use it better than any other man. They want to gain in 1880 by force what in 1876 they gained by fraud. Never! [Applause.] These are the issues. The issues are not men. They do not lie in the name of John Kelly or in the name of Lucius Robinson. The question is how to best combat the peril that threatens the peace of the nation, the strong peril that threatens the liberty of the citizens. I call upon every upright, honest, and faithful man to cast his vote for Lucius Robinson, that thereafter he may place his head upon his pillow with the feeling that he has done his duty toward the State and in the defence of the liberty and rights of the citizens.

I am glad to come here to-night. Some of us on the outside do not comprehend the position of the parties here and the necessity of the division. It would not matter to us whether this citizen was advanced or that citizen set back. We do not want to see you remit the State back to corrupt and extravagant administration. You not only do wrong to yourselves, but you inflict an injury upon the Democratic party of this country. While striking down men, you don't strike down your own party alone, but you make the whole Democratic party of the United States a victim of the division. God help you from that. The only way to make success certain and to elect a Democratic President in 1880 is to elect Lucius Robinson.

Mr. John McKean, Mr. O'Byrne of Delaware, and Mr. Richard O'Gorman followed in speeches of some length, after which the meeting dispersed.

There was a large overflow meeting in Montague street, over which Stephen M. Ostrander presided, and at which James W. Ridgeway, E. Wilson Bloom, and others spoke. The street was so blocked that it was impassable for vehicles.

THE OLD WORLD.

A Disgraceful Scene in the Lord Mayor's Court, London.

A SCENE IN COURT.

AN ALDERMAN RAISES A BREEZE IN THE LORD MAYOR'S COURT, LONDON.

LONDON, October 29.—In the Lord Mayor's Court at the Mansion House today, at the conclusion of a case wherein a bookseller was summoned for exposing photographs of semi-nude Zulus, the summons having been dismissed, Alderman Nottage, who is Director of the London Steroscopic and Photographic Company, which printed the photographs, arose and said: On last Thursday, when I was not here—

The Lord Mayor interrupted him and said I cannot allow you to address the Court. (Cries of "shame," accompanied by hisses and uproar.)

Alderman Nottage—I insist upon my rights as a magistrate, to be heard here. (Loud applause.)

The Lord Mayor—Officer, do your duty. (Hisses.)

Alderman Nottage—I repeat I insist upon my right to be heard in reply to observations you made behind my back last Thursday. [Applause and a voice "Speak to the reporters."]

At this point the Lord Mayor left the court amidst loud groans, hisses and cries of "shame."

Alderman Nottage—The Lord Mayor has been pleased to say that he would scorn to take profit out of such indecent stuff.

The Lord Mayor (returning) ordered the court to be closed.

A scene of wild confusion and tumult with groans and cheers ensued.

Alderman Nottage—Should you decline to hear me, and you are supposed to be dispensing justice from that seat, I impeach you in the name of the citizens of London with having brought discredit on your office and with having violated the duty which belongs to that ancient chair.

The Court was then closed amidst groans, cheers, hisses, cries of "shame" and great uproar and excitement.

CABLE SPARKS.

A CORRESPONDENT reports that Cleopatra's Needle, while being removed for shipment to the United States, was seized by creditors of the Egyptian Government.

THE proceedings of the Congress at Naples on the 26th to promote general disarmament throughout the world, terminated in a scene of indescribable confusion.

A PARIS correspondent telegraphs: "An article, evidently by Gambetta, appears in the *Republique Francaise*, which may be regarded as a declaration of war against the Waddington Cabinet."

CARDINAL MANNING will leave for Rome to endeavor to win the Pope's assent to a scheme admitting changes in the external organization of the Catholic Church in England, which will facilitate a return to Catholicism of an important group of English Protestants.

STATE TAXATION.

Auditor Schell Says the Laws Relating Thereto Shall be Enforced.

Auditor General Schell has just issued circular letters of instructions to the commissioners of the several counties, in which he says:

"I deem it to be my duty to call the attention of all county commissioners and township assessors, to the several duties relating to taxation enjoined upon them respectively by law. Heretofore the assessments of personal property, especially moneys at interest, in many of the counties have been very carelessly and negligently made. Nearly all the requirements of the law have been disregarded. It may be safely estimated that at least one-half of the moneys at interest subject to taxation for State purposes have not been reached by the assessors. This should not be so. The policy of the law taxing money capital is not to be taken into consideration. The law itself is imperative. It imposes a State tax of four mills on every dollar of value "of all moneyed capital in the hands of individual citizens of the State." It makes it the duty of the commissioners of the several counties to "require the (township) assessors to ascertain the amount, description and value" of the property taxable for State purposes. It makes it the duty of the assessors to "require of every taxable in his district to furnish a statement in writing, or partly written and partly printed, showing the aggregate amount of money due and owing by solvent debtors to such taxable," &c. It is hoped that the commissioners will refuse to accept any assessment which, upon examination, proves to be deficient, or not in accordance with the requirements of the law, and that such defective assessment shall be returned to the assessor for correction. It is the determination of this department, that the laws relative to taxation for State purposes shall be enforced." The circular then describes the duties of the County Commissioner, Assessors and taxable persons. The circular will no doubt have the effect of swelling somewhat the receipts from taxes.

Time Will Bring Kindly Usages.

[Macon (Ga.) Telegraph, Dem.]

Time is bound to show that all these alarms and animosities are groundless, and that the Southern States desire nothing inconsistent with the general welfare. Time is also bound to impress on all sections the importance and necessity of peace and union, and the folly and wickedness of keeping alive the embers of a sectional strife which has been fought out on the battle-field. Time will gradually bring the country back to the liberal and kindly usages of free constitutional government and bring the knock-down-and-drag out policy out of fashion. We are now feeling the force of a refluent wave, but in due time the movement will again set the other way.

A DAY'S CRIME.

A Mother Fatally Beaten by Her Daughter.

An Immigrant Arrested on a Charge of Murdering His Father, Brother and Sister in Prussia.

SWIFT AND TERRIBLE JUSTICE.

NEW HAVEN, Ky., October 27.—Information from Samuel Clark, just in from Magnolia, twenty miles west of here, in reference to a tragedy near that place last night, is interesting. The Baptist congregation have been holding a protracted meeting, and among others who went to church that night was Wm. Smith and Miss Sarah Benson. After services were over, and while quietly walking toward the lady's home, Smith made an indecent proposal, which was promptly rejected. He then attempted to stop her progress, but she headed him off several times, when at last he seized her with evident intent to commit rape. Miss Benson, with superhuman efforts, cleared her skirts of the villain and screamed vociferously, which had the effect of frightening Smith away, and he sought shelter in a hay-shed for the remainder of the night. Miss Benson journeyed on homeward, and on reaching there, told her pitiful story and showed her torn clothing. There was no male belonging to the family at home, but a youth sixteen years of age, named Daniel Crutcher, pursued and found Smith, and succeeded in landing a load of shot into his side. Smith died in a short time. Deceased was a native of Alabama, and had been in the neighborhood about four months.

A MICHIGAN MURDER.

FLINT, MICH., October 27.—Wm. Withall is a well-known farmer living in the township of Burton, three miles east of this city. This morning while George Rinehart and Wm. Copeland were doing a job of public ditching on, or near, Withall's premises, by order of the Township Road Commissioners, he came to them armed with a shot-gun and revolver and ordered them to stop work. His order was unheeded by them, and he at once shot Rinehart through the heart, killing him instantly. The murderer is now in jail in this city.

HIDEOUS CRIME IN ILLINOIS.

MINONK, ILL., October 28.—Miss Martin, the victim of the deadly assault made one week ago by Harris Deborer of this place, died at her father's residence yesterday morning, from the effects of her wounds. Hope had been entertained of her recovery until Saturday night, when she became worse and died. The people of this vicinity have become completely aroused by this hideous crime, and only waited the result of Miss Martin's injuries before giving substantial expression to their feelings. Sunday night an unusual commotion was observed on the streets, and later several wagon loads of men were seen leaving town in the direction of Metamora, where the county buildings are located. No questions were asked, and this morning it was noised around that upwards of fifty well armed men had appeared at the jail and demanded young Deborer in a manner that was not to be trifled with. But they were doomed to disappointment. Upon investigation they discovered that the vulture had flown.

A DETECTIVE GETS HIS DESERTS.

CLEVELAND, October 27.—Lew Muncie, a private detective, was sentenced to-day to four years in the penitentiary for perjury. His particular offense was in swearing that he had found a certain Mrs. Clark in bed with a man named Morgan at the Empire House. The story was proved to be false, and it was shown that it was a job put up between the woman's husband, Morgan and Muncie, and manufactured for the purpose of securing a divorce. Muncie took his sentence very hard, and, as Justice Barber gave him a terrible scathing, he bowed his head on the table, and so remained until led away. Muncie has been a detective for fifteen years.

A DAUGHTER ASSAULTS HER MOTHER.

CINCINNATI, October 28.—A *Gazette* special from Batavia, Ohio, says that Mrs. Willie, an old lady, had her skull fractured by a club in the hands of her daughter, and is lying in a critical condition. The attack was made in the course of a quarrel about hauling wood over Mrs. Willie's land.

A SON'S TERRIBLE DEED.

BUFFALO, October 28.—A man named Richard Kuehn, a resident of this city, who recently returned from Germany, was arrested here to-day on suspicion of having murdered his father, brother and sister at Eckertsburg, Prussia, on September 24th. Kuehn's father had disposed of a large property, and it is supposed the crime was committed to obtain possession of the proceeds of the sale.

STABBING AFFRAY.

POMEROY, O., October 29.—A stabbing affray over at New Haven, W. Va., has had a fatal result. Last Wednesday afternoon Chas. Gens, a German, and Wm. Hensley had a quarrel over a game of dice in a saloon, resulting in a fight. The same night, between 12 and 1 o'clock, Gens went to Hensley's house and called him out, professedly to reconcile their differences. While Hensley was leaning against his fence Gens seized him by the collar, drew a butcher-knife and stabbed him six times in the back and side. Hensley died shortly afterward. Gens made his escape, and has not yet been discovered.

MURDER AT MARIETTA.

MARIETTA, O., October 29.—About 12 o'clock Tuesday night a colored fellow named Isaac Muncy was shot through the heart by John Snodgrass and instantly killed. Snodgrass, William Coots and a man named Cartwright got on a little spree. About 12 o'clock the trio arrived at the house of one Hays, in the neighboring town of Harmar. An altercation arose between Snodgrass and a female inmate of the Hays house, Snodgrass charging her with stealing his money. Muncy appeared and took part. At length the parties passed out on the sidewalk and Snodgrass fired, the ball passing through Muncy's heart and through the body. All the parties were arrested, and are now in jail.

A PREACHER'S TROUBLES.

DESMOINES, IA., October 29.—Rev. W. Deshler, circuit preacher of the Methodist Conference, who has been in bad odor for some time, has been suspended from the ministry. Ten years ago he procured a divorce from his wife on the ground of desertion, and is now living with a second wife. He was tried for perjury in procuring his divorce, and adultery in living with his present wife, the Methodist Church not recognizing any cause for divorce but those under the Biblical law, and he was convicted on both charges.

THE OLD STORY.

NEW LEXINGTON, O., October 29.—The Court called the Hesse-Weisman bastardy case between three and four o'clock this evening, and the principal witness, Miss Emma Hesse, was put upon the stand. Miss Hesse was a widely-known and very popular school teacher, having taught in New Lexington and Somerset and elsewhere. Some time last winter she was obliged to abandon her school, and soon after swore out a warrant before a magistrate for the arrest of Rev. D. M. Weisman, the pastor of the Lutheran Church, to which she belonged, at Somerset, charging him with being the father of her unborn child. Hence the present suit. She alleges that Weisman first overcame her virtue through the instrumentality of chloroform or other drug, and after that solemnized some sort of marriage ceremony between them, which was to make all things right.

Weisman himself is very active in the trial, and frequently whispers to his lawyers. He is rather a fair looking man, apparently about thirty-five years of age. He is a married man and has been in the ministry ten or twelve years. He was once President of the Board of Education at Somerset, and Miss Hesse taught under his supervision. Intellectually speaking, he is a man of considerable force.

STEPH. McCANDLESS.

A Republican Makes Reply to Certain Insinuations.

To the Editors of The Pittsburgh Post:

Being a daily reader of the *Commercial Gazette* and an occasional reader of THE POST, I have read the articles in the former on "The Prothonotary's Office" and the article in the latter in reply thereto. Of the charge made in the *Commercial Gazette* as to "the ease and facility with which Democratic citizens were manufactured in the United States Court of which Mr. McCandless was Clerk," I have this to say: It is a libel on Judges McCandless and Ketcham and Stephen McCandless. Judge McCandless came to the Bench in '59, and was succeeded by Judge Ketcham about three years ago. Stephen has been Clerk of the Court since '63, and is still Clerk.

Each naturalization is examined by the Judge before the petitioner is sworn. Now, to insinuate that either of these learned Judges, whose purity of character is above the shadow of suspicion, would countenance any practice by which any man could become a citizen without the legal requirements, is certainly going beyond the boundaries of honest journalism.

The language used in the said editorials is so cunningly and deceptiously worded that, unless very closely and critically examined, it would lead the reader to believe that this has been a "naturalization mill" run for the benefit of the Democratic party of Allegheny county. The truth of the matter is there has never been even an insinuation, until made in the columns alluded to, that naturalization papers have been procured in the said Court in a loose or "easy" manner. Stephen McCandless is an honorable gentleman, who could not be induced to give sanction to any such irregularities, much less to actively participate in them.

I have never voted any other than the Republican ticket. I know I echo the sentiments of the Republican members of the bar—yes, of every member thereof—as well as that of the business community, who know Stephen personally or by reputation, when I say such charges are false and such insinuations mean and contemptible.

Go and ask any of the officials about the Custom House, ask any leading Republican in the city, yes, even ask the Messrs. Reed and their reportorial force, and they will tell you one and all, that Mr. McCandless has no superior as an officer and as a gentleman; that he is as free from political prejudice as any man they have ever known; that if elected he will discharge the duties of the office in the most acceptable manner; *that no citizens will be manufactured by Mr. McCandless in the Prothonotary's office* other than those legally entitled thereto. Stephen has many Republican friends, who, while they may not vote for him, (but many of them will) will not allow his character to be assailed without resenting the same.

FAIR PLAY.

HORATIO SEYMOUR.

Out of the Political World, but a Close Observer.

[Interview in New York Herald.]

On the hills at Deerfield the Governor is as anxious for the welfare of the Democratic party and the advancement and prosperity of the country as he was in the Executive Chamber at Albany. Only his health admonishes him and his inclination prompts him to refrain from again entering the arena or taking any active part in political affairs. Not that he is failing or feeble either in frame or in intellect. Ruddy, stout, upright and seemingly vigorous, with a clear eye, a bright countenance and a firm step, he looks the picture of rugged health. When questioned by the *Herald* correspondent on the subject of the present campaign he spoke readily and frankly.

"You know that I am out of the political world here," he said in substance, "and I should seek your opinion as to the outlook of the campaign rather than attempt to pronounce a judgment of my own. I seldom see any one who converses about politics, and all I know of the progress of the canvass is what I read in the local papers. I am sincerely desirous for the success of the Democratic party, not alone because of my sympathy with its principles, but because I see a great peril to the country, and especially to the State of New York, in the doctrine now becoming general among our opponents. Both Mr. Conkling and Mr. Hayes in their speeches use the word 'nationalism'—a word unknown to our Constitution and deliberately rejected from it. The Republicans are anxious to centralize power more and more in the National Government and to place greater restrictions on the States, and the wealth of New York sits by and applauds the idea. There is dissatisfaction with the management of railroads, and when Mr. Vanderbilt proposes to leave railroad legislation with Congress the rich merchants of the metropolis endorse the proposition. But they do not remember that they have two Senators in Congress, while the combined rival States of Pennsylvania, Massachusetts and Maryland have six. Eight central States have a majority of population and bear the greater share of the taxes, and what is the spirit of the speeches of Mr. Hayes and Mr. Conkling? They virtually say to the fifteen Southern States, 'Come in with us; vote with us for heavy subsidies; we will give you your river improvements, your canals and all the internal works you want; help us to impose taxes which you do not have to pay; your thirty Senators will enable us to do this, and, as we despoiled you in the war, we will let you despoil us in the time of peace.' Although the Southern pride may hold the Southern States for a time true to the doctrine of States rights, such an appeal must prevail in the end, and we shall then see the South, which fought for secession, acting with New England, which originated and fostered secession. You and I know that the United States Senate has all the time been increasing the appropriation bills, and the eight States that pay most of the taxes have to bear the burden. Our system of government contemplated in the Senate a consecutive body that should act as a check and restraint on the popular branch of Congress. But it was not foreseen that the Senate would be the virtual dispenser of enormous patronage, bestowing on favored followers thousands of offices that excite political greed and ambition all over the country. With the new idea of 'nationalism' developed, with the thirty Southern Senators voting taxes they are not called upon to pay, and aiding the Republicans to grant subsidies without limit, where will be New York, with her two Senators? where the eight great taxpaying States, with their sixteen. I do but glance at this subject now; but the danger is transparent, and it is surprising that the people of New York do not recognize it."

To prevent hair from falling out, use *Hall's Vegetable Sicilian Hair Renewer.*

PALACE OF JUSTICE.

Postponement of the Braddock Murder Trial.

Mrs. Lawton Sentenced—No Jurisdiction.

Owing to the continued illness of Theodore Goss, the colored witness, the trial of McLain and Gisal for murder, was again postponed, and Judge Ewing remarked that "there is no knowing when it will come up." District Attorney Robb said that had the case been tried either at the March or July terms, the defendants would have been acquitted. The Commonwealth was now ready to proceed, he stated, but owing to the illness of Goss could not do so.

MRS. LAWTON SENTENCED.

Mrs. Susan Lawton, convicted of procuring an abortion on Miss Annie Ramsey, was sentenced to pay a fine of $100, the costs of the prosecution, and undergo an imprisonment in the county jail for one year.

NO JURISDICTION.

One of the cases coming before the Supreme Court Tuesday, was the appeal from the Court of Common Pleas of Cambria county, in the case of Christian Good et al. vs. the borough of East Conemaugh. The borough was created in 1868 by the Quarter Sessions Court of Cambria county, which defined the boundaries. In 1871, by an Act of Assembly, these boundaries were contracted and part of East Conemaugh township thrown into the adjoining township of Taylor. The Supervisors of the latter township refused to repair that portion of the public road crossing the space so created by the shrinkage of the borough. A suit was entered by the borough to test the validity of the act of Assembly. The lower Court dismissed the suit and the case was appealed. Justice Sharswood stated that "we are of the opinion that this Court has no jurisdiction."

A VERDICT OF ACQUITTAL.

The United States District Jury on Saturday returned a verdict of not guilty in the case of Sheriff George A. Williams of Armstrong county, charged with fraudulently obtaining and appropriating a pension.

IMPORTANT CASE ARGUED.

The case of S. B. Leasure, plaintiff in error, vs. the Union Mutual Insurance Company of Maine, defendant in error, to the Common Pleas of Westmoreland county, was argued before the Supreme Bench yesterday. The case is an important one and involved the right of foreign corporations to do a brokerage business in this State. The company in the suit is incorporated under the laws of Maine. Its charter gives the power to loan money and secure payment by taking mortgage. The company loaned Leasure $4,500 on a mortgage on his farm in Westmoreland county. The lower Court instructed that a verdict be rendered in favor of plaintiff. The error as assigned by the plaintiff is that a foreign corporation has no power or authority to loan money to citizens of this State and take mortgages on property situated in this State to secure payment. The company claim that they are not forbidden by the statutes of Pennsylvania to take mortgages, and by the comity of nations, and especially by the comity of States, they have that right.

NOT GUILTY.

Mrs. Rebecca Collins, aged seventy-seven, indicted by the United States Grand Jury for obtaining a Government pension by fraudulent means, was tried yesterday in the United States Court and acquitted. The case was a melancholy one, and Judge Ketcham, in charging the jury, said that the case rested solely on the confession of Mrs. Collins, obtained from her by Special Agent Sprague upon the promise that she should not be prosecuted. The jury should consider her old age, her poverty, the obscurity of her life, her want of advantages and the fact that she was from her circumstances without a quickened sense of right and wrong. The jury was not to regard her as an insane person, but as a women encumbered by the infirmities of age. The jury then retired and soon returned with the verdict as noted.

Calico Foster's Luck.

Governor-elect Foster of Ohio was born lucky. During the excitement of his last canvass he received an offer of $100,000 for some railroad property owned by him. He had no time to consider the offer carefully, but concluded he would telegraph his acceptance. He had at the same time occasion to telegraph to his old friend and companion in most of his stumping tour, General W. H. Gibson, who was in a neighboring town, and, being bothered at the time by a dozen claims upon his attention, he got the addresses of the two despatches mixed. The acceptance of the business offer went off directed to General Gibson, at Pine street, New York. Next day came a reply from the telegraph office that no General Gibson could be found in Pine street. By that time Mr. Foster concluded that it would be better to hold on to the property a little longer. Now it is said to be saleable for $125,000, so the mistake in the address of the telegram was worth $25,000 to him.

Extract from Copy.

POSTOFFICE DEPARTMENT,
Office of the 1st Asst. P. M. General,
WASHINGTON, D. C., Oct. 21st, 1879.

POSTMASTER,
Rahway, N. J.,

SIR:—

Complaint has been made that you are withholding letters addressed to M. A. Dauphin.

The simple fact that a letter is addressed to M. A. Dauphin does not, under the present ruling of the Department, warrant its detention at the mailing office.

Very

DARK DEEDS.

Exploits of a Bold, Bad Gang,

Traveling Under the Guise of a Minstrel Troupe.

They Seize, Gag and Rob an Old Couple.

Not a Heavy Amount of Plunder Secured—Other Hellish Plots.

(From The Daily Post of October 25.)

Although committed some days ago there has just come to light the particulars of one of the boldest outrages ever perpetrated within the limits of Western Pennsylvania. Not long ago there was organized in this city a minstrel troupe, which was to be known as the Farrell Combination. It was a small band, and most prominent among the members were Fred. Farrell, Joseph Jamison and William H. Slosser. Costumes and much of the paraphanalia necessary for such an organization were procured, and the adjoining country towns were selected as the places for giving the entertainments. The little town of Freeport, some thirty miles up the Allegheny river, was first billed, a hall was secured, and an entertainment given which failed to pan out sufficiently for the troupe to meet their expenses. The 16th inst. was the date of the entertainment. Their baggage was seized and it was arranged that two of their number should remain in Freeport while the remainder should go to Apollo, where they were billed for the following evening. Before this arrangement was made, however, a new manager was secured in the person of C. W. Wilson, who held forth at Natrona. Wilson, Farrell *alias* Ashelman and another member of the troupe left for Apollo, while Slosser and Jamison remained at Freeport. The last mentioned two subsequently returned to Pittsburgh.

THE TRIO AT SALEM.

Instead of remaining at Apollo the trio who left for that place proceeded to some other point. Early on Sunday morning, the 19th, a lad twelve years of age named Samuel Steele, son of John Steele, a resident of Salem, Westmoreland county, observed near his home three men whose actions led the little fellow to believe that they were there for no good. Subsequently Mr. Steele's oldest daughter had occasion to visit her uncle, Mr. Walters, who resided some distance away. While there the three suspicious looking fellows walked into the kitchen and asked for something to eat. Mr. Walters told them they could have what they wanted and they seated themselves around the table. In the meantime Mr. Steele's wife visited the home of Mr. Walters, who is her father. After eating a hearty meal the trio offered to pay for it. The money was refused, but as they insisted upon paying they were charged 75 cents. They then left and stopped at the house of Mr. James Cochran, another neighbor, whom they asked the way to Mr. Calhoun's house. The desired information having been freely given, they started toward the designated place, but instead of entering it, they continued walking toward the hill back of the house. The next heard of them was at Mr. George Elkhorn's house, from whence they went to Mr. Aber's residence in the vicinity and asked if they could be accommodated for the night. Having been posted in regard to their suspicious manoevering Mr. Aber replied that the house was crowded with lodgers and they could not be accommodated. The trio next turned up on Monday morning on the Freeport road. They stopped in at several places and procured something to eat at the house of Mr. Absolem Steele, a relative of John Steele. Subsequently they again turned up some distance back of Mr. Walter's house. About four o'clock Mrs. Walters, who is fifty-six years of age, started for the yard after some wood. While returning to the house the old lady was

SEIZED AND GAGGED

by two men while the third pointed a revolver at her head, threatening to shoot if she uttered a cry. She was dragged into the kitchen and forced into an arm chair to which both hands and feet were fastened by a stout rop. The gag consisted of a corn cob with portions of an old neck tie fastened on each end. The cob was thrust into her mouth and the ends of the necktie were fastened at the back of her head. Terror stricken the old lady feared to cry for assistance. Having overpowered their venerable victim the villains proceeded to ransack the house. Not being content with searching every nook and corner they ripped the carpet in nearly every apartment of the humble dwelling. In the meantime, Mr. Walters, who is eighty-five years of age, returned from his work. He had no sooner set his foot into the kichen door when he was seized, and served the same as was his aged partner. Not having a gag ready when the old man appeared, the villains ripped a dress belonging to one of the female members of the family, and manufactured one. They placed their second victim in an adjoining room, and then wrapped a shawl or blanket around each of them. The old couple were then told that if they made any noise "they would be burned up alive." With revolvers leveled at their heads the old couple were forced to tell where they kept their money. It was found in a box buried in some grain in an upper apartment of the house. Having secured the lucre the trio left leaving their victims in the condition in which they put them. In some manner the old gentleman managed to loosen one of his hands and after relieving himself he assisted his wife out of the uncomfortable position in which she had been for nearly three hours. He then hastened to the house of a neighbor and also sent for his son-in-law, Mr. John Steele. Mr. Steele, whom we are indebted to for the above particulars, hastened to the house and found things in great disorder. Mr. Borland and other neighbors were summoned, and an attempt was made to pursue the villains. Word was sent to the nearest station, eight miles distant, but nothing was heard of the trio until Wednesday last, when Mr. Steele was informed that they had been seen near Freeport. He started after the gang and soon got

ON TO THEIR TRACKS.

They had been at Salina, Oakland, Apollo and other points. At Apollo, twelve miles from Salem, Mr. Steele learned from the proprietor of the James House that three men had been there late on Monday night, and asked for something to eat. Being informed that they could get nothing for the inner man, but that lodging would be given them, they concluded to stop for the night. The following morning they were among the earliest risers, ate breakfast, got shaved, paid their bills with five and ten cent pieces and departed. Upon learning this information Mr. Steele asked Mr. Young, an Apollo detective, to accompany him in the pursuit, but this individual would not go until the next day, which was the 23d. Waiting until that time Mr. Steele sought the detective but could not find him and he continued the pursuit alone. Freeport was the next place visited, and there Mr. Steele learned that the gang appeared there and paid their bills, accounting for their cash by stories of a big house at Apollo. Steele "gave them away," and on Thursday morning Officer Bole of Leechburg, who had spotted the gang, arrested Wilson. When the prisoner appeared in Freeport on Wednesday he had his mustache shaved off. After his arrest he sent the following telegram to Farrell, who had in the meantime been arrested in this city:

GREENSBURG, October 24, 1879.

Fred. Farrell, Fourth and Dacatur street:

Am in jail. Send me bail as soon as possible.
C. W. WILSON.

It is unnecessary to state that the bail was not sent. Wilson is now confined in the Greensburg jail on a charge of burglary, preferred against him by Mr. Steele at Apollo.

IN THIS CITY.

Intelligence of the affair was first received in this city on Tuesday last, when a brief item appeared in the papers about it. Seeing this Lieutenant Samuel O'Brien started to work up the case. He soon discovered that one of the gang was stopping at a house in the lower part of the city. He shadowed his man, learned who his associates were, and soon discovered that they had all just appeared upon the streets attired in new garments, which they had purchased at Cohen's. Roundsmen Carrigan and Coulson assisted Lieutenant O'Brien in the case. On Thursday morning at ten o'clock the Lieutenant arrested Farrell on Sixth avenue. On Thursday evening Officers oulson, Carrigan and Lieutenant uane nabbed Jamison just as he had emerged from a house on Water street, near Wood. Slosser was subsequently arrested in the Diamond. While Farrell lay in the lock-up Lieut. O'Brien succeeded in getting him to confess the whole history of the troupe and of the robbery. Farrell wept bitterly while telling the story and stated that he had been induced to go in with the gang by Wilson who had asked him "if he wanted to make money."

OTHER JOBS ON HAND.

Farrell said further that the gang had other jobs on hand. They had intended to go to Franklin. On Wednesday Farrell, Jamison and Wilson met and concocted another hellish plot, which was to be enacted in Clarion county. There being no evidence on which to hold Slosser, who, by the way was accompanied by his wife and returned to this city after the troupe had first appeared in Freeport, was discharged. Farrell and Jamison were yesterday committed to jail on a charge of conspiracy with intent to commit felony preferred by Lieut. O'Brien. The officer alleges that the defendants, together with the missing member of the gang, had conspired to rob a man residing at Catfish of $20,000. A hearing will be had in the case on Monday before the Mayor.

WHAT WAS STOLEN.

After the robbery had been committed at Watters' house it was discovered that about $100 in cash and notes, upon which appear the following names and amounts, had been stolen:

Daniel Potts	$100
Cornelius Berlin	100
Cornelius Berlin	150
John Hill	75
Thomas K. McQuaide	102
Elizabeth McQuaide	50
Abedelia Klunt	53
Reuben Kemmerer	50

It should have been stated above that Roundsman Coulson was on the track of Wilson when the latter was captured by Officer Bole. The case was well worked up and much credit is due Mr. Steele and the Pittsburgh officers, especially Lieutenant O'Brien, for the part which they took in bringing about and arresting these dare devils. There is no doubt from what Farrell says that the troupe had organized for the purpose of committing burglaries in the country towns which they intended visiting. A more deeply concocted scheme has not been brought to light for many a day hereabouts.

A FATAL HUNT.

One of Gen. Merritt's Officers Killed While Hunting Deer.

The death of an officer of General Merritt's staff, Lieut. Weir of the Ordnance, by an Indian bullet, while he was hunting many miles distant from camp, is not a surprising event. In warfare with savages, either in Zululand or Uteland, prudence is quite as essential a military virtue as courage. The wonder is that General Merritt should permit hunting parties at all in his present situation. The *Herald* correspondent at Rawlins telegraphs as follows:

First Lieutenant William B. Weir, Chief of Ordnance of the Department of the Platte, who was a volunteer on the expedition attached to General Merritt's staff, had in the meantime left the command, along with the Chief Scout Humme, to hunt deer. He was shot down while thus detached and his companion is reported to have escaped.

Weir's body was recovered, and will be sent to Rawlins and thence, perhaps, to Cheyenne. At the latter place, before he set out on this fatal expedition, he was living in a small but prettily furnished dwelling, with a younger sister, who came from the East not long ago to keep house for him, and whose grief, when she hears to-day's news, is apprehended with a shudder by friends here who praise alike his worth and her devotion. Lieutenant Weir was the younger son of Robert W. Weir, a celebrated painter and for many years professor of drawing, &c., at West Point. The latter retired with the pay of colonel July 25, 1876, being then over sixty-two years of age. The lieutenant's elder brother, an artist, now in Europe, has won a reputation equal to his sire's. Lieutenant Weir was hardly thirty years old. He had a fair face, gray eyes, a light moustache, light brown hair, a pleasant smile, a gentle manner and a cheerful disposition, and he is bewailed to-night by so many of his acquaintances among the troops at Rawlins as to indicate a general grief over his fate. Lieutenant Weir was a native of New York and a graduate of the West Point Military Academy, which he entered as a cadet July 1, 1866. He was appointed a second lieutenant in the Fifth Artillery, but was transferred to the Ordnance Department November 1, 1874, receiving a commission of first lieutenant.

Shrewd Retorts.

[From the London Truth.]

The other day a young landowner was protesting against the idea of a retired butcher, who had bought an estate in the neighborhood, fancying that the county families would receive him. The county is a pastoral one. "Well," said the butcher when he heard of the observations of the youth, "I see no difference between the county families and me, except that they make their money from the outside of sheep and I make mine from the inside."

This reminds me of the story told of Liszt. Prince Fsterhazy, a great owner of flocks, wrote to him to ask him what he would charge for playing one piece at a party? "What," replied Liszt, "should you charge for selling me one cutlet?"

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure for Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, have felt his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human sufferings, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper. W. W. SHERAR, *149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.*

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MEDICAL.

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Have proved, from the most ample experience, an entire success. Simple, prompt, efficient and reliable. They are the only medicines perfectly adapted to popular use.

Nos.	Cures.	Cents.
1.	FEVERS, Congestion, Inflamations	25
2.	WORMS, Worm Fever, Worm Colic	25
3.	Crying Colic, or Teething of the Infants	25
4.	DIARRHŒA, of Children or Adults	25
5.	DYSENTERY, Griping, Billious Colic	25
6.	CHOLERA MORBUS, Vomitting	25
7.	COUGHS, Cold, Bronchitis	25
8.	NEURALGIA, Toothache, Faceache	25
9.	HEADACHES, Sick Headache, Vertigo	25
10.	DYSPEPSIA, Bilious Stomach	25
11.	SUPPRESSED, or Painful Periods	25
12.	WHITES, too Profuse Periods	25
13.	CROUP, Cough, Difficult Breathing	25
14.	SALT RHEUM, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15.	RHEUMATISM, Rheumatic Pains	25
16.	FEVER and AGUE, Chill, Fever Agues	50
17.	PILES, Blind or Bleeding	50
18.	OPHTHALMY, or sorore or weak eyes	50
19.	CATARRH, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20.	WHOOPING COUGH, violent coughs	50
21.	ASTHMA, Oppressed Breathing	50
22.	EAR DISCHARGES, Impaired Hearing	50
23.	Scrofula, Enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24.	General Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25.	DROPSY and Scanty Secretions	50
26.	SEA SICKNESS, sickness from riding	50
27.	KIDNEY DISEASH	50
28.	NERVOUS DEBILITY, Seminal Weakness or involuntary discharges	1 00
29.	SORE MOUTH, Canker	50
30.	URINARY Weakness, wetting the bed	50
31.	PAINFUL PERIODS, with Spasms	50
32.	DISEASE of HEART, Palpitation, etc.	1 00
33.	EPILEPSEY, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance	1 00
34.	DIPHTHERIA, ulcerated sore throat	50
35.	Chronic Congestions and Eruptions	50

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FOR SALE BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

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Nervous Debility.

Vital Weakness and Prostration from overwork or indiscretion, is radically and promptly cured by **Humphrey's Homeopathic Specific No. 28.** Been in use 20 years, and is the most successful remedy known. Price $1 per vial, or 5 vials and a large vial of powder for $5, sent post free on receipt of price. HUMPHREY'S HOMEOPATHIC MEDICINE CO., 109 Fulton Street, New York. sel:MPS&W:R

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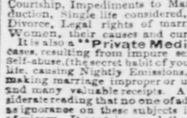

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Ladies' felt flannel lined slippers	50
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" calf and A calf shoes	$1 and 1 25
" bright grain shoes	1 00
" heavy oil grain sewed shoes	1 25
" kid and pebble goat foxed gaiters	1 25
" cloth top kid foxed button	1 50
" extra fine kid and p. goat button	2 00
" cloth top kid and p. g. button	$2, 2 50
" oil and bright mor. high lace	1 50
" Turkey mor. button	1 50
" extra fine kid and pebble goat worked button hole button shoes	2 50
Boys' heavy shoes	1 00
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Farmers' heavy kip boots	$2 25 and 2 50
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A CARD.—TO ALL WHO are suffering from the errors and indiscretions of youth, nervous weakness, early decay, loss of manhood, &c., I will send a recipe that will cure you, FREE OF CHARGE. This great remedy was discovered by a missionary in South America. Send a self-addressed envelope to the Rev. JOSEPH T. INMAN, Station D, New York City. no25:eodWno30-1y

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WASHINGTON.

HARD ON PENNSYLVANIA.

WASHINGTON, October 25.—The Treasury Department has decided to refuse the application of the Pennsylvania iron manufacturers to reopen the decision with respect to steel blooms, and will adhere to the present ruling under which steel blooms are charged with duty at forty-five per cent. The Pennsylvania iron manufacturers will be very much disappointed and indignant at this decision, which was finally signed this afternoon by Judge French, Assistant Secretary. One of the leading Pennsylvania manufacturers, who was here in connection with the arguments for the change of ruling, says that nine-tenths of the work of the manufacture of iron ore into steel rails consisted in reducing the ore to the form in which it is called blooms or ingots, and that the remainder of the work of making the blooms into steel bars consists in simply moulding the ingots into bars. This decision of the Treasury, however, admits these steel blooms into the country under the same duty as is charged on partial manufactures of steel, and the iron interests in Pennsylvania maintain that it will be a very serious injury to their commerce in that it takes off in a great measure the protection. The amount of annual production of the blooms in this country has been estimated at $55,000,000. European steel manufacturers are now doing a large business in the manufacture of ore into these steel blooms, under the former ruling of the Treasury, which admits them to duty at forty-five per cent. as manufacturers of steel. This business will doubtless be considerably increased under this ruling of the department, but the Pennsylvania protectionists will complain.

A CASE OF GRANT'S BENEVOLENCE.

The *Star* of to-day prints a paragraph, the substance of which is that James R. Young, Esq., late executive clerk of the Senate, has returned to Washington from among the politicians in Philadelphia and New York; says that Grant paid the bulk of his expenses on his trip and that they were heavy; that he is worth about $150,000 but has it tied up in such a way that it does not yield much of an income; and that Gen. Grant is one of the most liberal hearted men that he ever knew; that he is constantly contributing to the aid of his relatives and takes satisfaction in doing it. If the General is disposed to be liberal to his relatives his prayerful attention is respectfully called to his brother Orville. The poor devil is roaming about the streets of Washington evidently half demented and in a wretched condition of body. He forms a distressing companion piece to the sleek, well fed and prosperous Orville of five years ago. To-day he had a miff with Gen. Sherman. "Do you know what the old fool refused to do? Refused to cash my check for $25,000! He don't know me; don't know any thing about my resources. He said if I didn't stop bothering my friends they would have to put me back in the asylum. I can get away with him and his whole staff. Why I've got a big farm of 5,000 acres in Wyoming; got a ranch in Colorado with 15,000 steers on it; got the biggest lot of buggies and pianos ever handled in San Francisco; only waiting for this $25,000 to be moved. I'll get it, hear me!" The miserable condition of Orville has grown to be a chronicle rebuke to the head of the last administration.

A LIBELOUS IMPUTATION.

At a meeting of the Southern Republican Association, held last night, at which ex-Senator Dorsey of Arkansas, was in attendance, an Executive Committee of one from each Southern State was chosen. When Missouri was called to name its committeeman Carl Schurz's name was suggested, whereat a member said, with withering sarcasm, that he did not think the Association could obtain Schurz's services for less than $300 per night.

NO MONEY FOR NEW YORK.

In contradistinction to the Ohio campaign, the clerks in the several executive departments of the Government attest that so far they have not been taxed to any considerable extent to help along the politicians of New York. Although the campaign in New York is but two weeks off, the collector with his little book no longer moves about the public buildings, and voluntary contributions are no longer solicited. One clerk has a theory for this, which is that they were bled heavily for the expenses in Ohio, because of the redundancy of Ohio patriots who hold office.

NO MORE MORMONS.

Secretary Evarts has received information from representatives of the State Department abroad, that both the German and British Governments will co-operate with the United States in preventing any more immigrants coming to this country to join the Mormons.

KENTUCKY VIEW OF TILDEN.

Doubts Whether he Will Accept a Nomination if Tendered.

The *Courier-Journal* prints an interview with Col. W. C. P. Breckinridge, one of the ablest public men of Kentucky, on which some peculiar views are let out about Gov. Tilden:

"The truth is," said Col. Breckinridge, as he threw himself back in his chair with a manner indicating his coming to the point in the discussion, and his impatience of availability argument, "the truth is, the question is not whether Mr. Tilden shall have the Democratic nomination for the Presidency, but whether he will accept it if tendered him. I have my doubts about it. Mr. Tilden holds a unique position in American politics, such as no man ever occupied before and never will again perhaps. He is the only President elected by the people who was not inaugurated. And yet, occupying the commanding position, he may not want the place. He is not an office-seeker. He is an old bachelor, between sixty and seventy years of age, with no one about him whose ambition would push him on. He has really no greed of power. He ran for Governor of New York because he thought there was no one else who would carry out his ideas of what he considered right. Tilden has alway been a consistent Democrat, but never a slave to Tammany. He saw them place over his head men like Oakey Hall and others whom he knew to be his inferiors. He waited until the power was in his hands and he saw his opportunity to knock Tweed over, and he knocked him over. He never does anything until he is ready to do it. He will listen to what you and I or anybody else may have to say, introduce the syphon into each of us, draw out all we know, and, because the syphon tickles our throats, we think he says yes to our views, when he has really said nothing. He makes up his mind for himself, and when he has come to his conclusion he puts his foot down.

"It is from this that many conceive the idea of his duplicity, but it is altogether erroneous. He is rather a studious man, and a man of action rather than words. He may not want the nomination at the hands of the Democrats, but, if he should, I do not see what is to prevent it. Even if he should lose New York in the approaching election, I do not see that that would alter the case very much. In a race for Governor, where there are several candidates and several side issues, discontented men can find one or other of them to vote with, or not vote at all; but in a Presidential race every fellow must vote one way or the other—he has but one of two choices, and he is going to vote his sentiments. I believe that the independent, thinking Republicans of New York would support Mr. Tilden for the Presidency, as would the Democrats.

"I will tell you," said Col. Breckinridge, "another curious thing about Mr. Tilden. I don't think the man lives who can say he ever got a promise from him. I have taken some little interest in it, and have tried to find out from persons who have been to see him—men like General Preston, Stoddard Johnston, H. D. McHenry, Henry Watterson, Mr. Blackburn and Mr. Beck (I never saw him myself but once, and never spoke to him, he had nothing to give that I wanted)—and I have corresponded with others who had been to see him, and I have yet to learn of the first human being that can say Tilden ever gave him a promise or authorized anybody else to give it for him. He is an eminently silent man, says nothing but what he wants to say, and then only when he gets ready, and when we see published interviews with him and reports of his having said this and reflecting upon the South and upon the Democratic party, they can be set down as lies. If any interview with him was ever published, and that in the New York *Times* in response to Mr. Field may have been one, it is more than probable that he wrote question and answer, or at any rate stated only that which he desired to say and no more.

"It occurs to me, too," said Col. Breckinridge, "that this story of Tilden being the spider weaving the web that has entangled New York politics is all a mistake. Things have occurred as they have simply because Mr. Tilden went ahead, as he always does, without consulting anybody else. He supported Robinson for the Governorship just because he thought he was the right man for the place, and without any reference to what Mr. Kelly or Mr. Anybody else might do. He merely did in that case what he has done always when action was required of him."

"In the event of Mr. Tilden receiving the nomination," inquired the correspondent, "would it be incumbent upon the party to put Mr. Hendricks also on the ticket?"

"Mr. Hendricks is not essential to the ticket," he replied, "and I think of all the men in America he is the least likely to get the first place. His claim to it would rest upon a similar foundation to that of Tilden, and I hardly think the party would pass by the principal to take the second. I see by the papers that Mrs. Hendricks says her husband shall under no circumstances take the second place. If that is as conclusive in his house as it is in mine, that matter is settled."

* * * "If Mr. Tilden should not be chosen, I think Mr. Bayard would be the man. Two great questions and only two, will enter into the next Presidential canvass. The first is, Shall the President elect, whoever he may be, be inaugurated? The second is, Shall sectionalism control in national affairs, or shall we return to a government under the Constitution? Mr. Bayard represents the one, Mr. Tilden the other. It seems to me that the choice of the Democratic party for the Presidency must fall upon one of these men. But, "said Col. Breckinridge, laughing, as he rose to close the interview and receive a client, "I think Tilden is going to be the nominee."

JUSTICE FIELD'S OPINION.

A Criticism on His Opinion in the Pacific Railroad Case.

[New York Sun.]

The three dissenting voices were those of Justices Strong, Bradley and Field. The two first were put on the bench by Grant, to reverse the legal tender decision at the instance of the Pennsylvania railroad and other corporations which wanted to pay their accruing debts in paper instead of gold. It is quite natural, therefore, that they should be on the side of the Pacific roads in this case, as they had been on the side of fraud on the Electoral Commission. But the vehemence of Judge Field in his dissenting opinion, wherein he charges that the judgment of the Court is an invasion of the rights of the States, because California had given a charter to the Central Pacific, one of the beneficiaries of the money and land subsidies voted by Congress to build the road really excites surprise when displayed by so shrewd a lawyer and politician as he is proclaimed by his peculiar friends to be. His sympathy with these corporations has been no secret, since he was somewhat instrumental by his vote and influence in procuring the decision by which they were relieved from the payment of any interest on the Government bonds until their maturity in 1900. While that case was pending in court the stock and securities of the roads were largely affected in price. By some exceptional means, not positively known, but strongly suspected both by Judges on the bench and by others who had good grounds for their suspicion, the substance of that intended judgment was made known to certain favored parties here in New York about two weeks before it was formally announced. The information was worth an immense sum of money, and the exclusive possessors of it did not fail to reap an abundant harvest.

Mr. Justice Field has now made a great mistake in seeking to raise an issue in favor of State rights by a defense of these overshadowing corporations, and especially of the Central Pacific, for which he exhibits extraordinary interest. Mr. Thurman, the author of this act, now sustained by the Supreme Court, is perhaps the last man in public life to be accused of making any surrender on that point; while, professionally considered, he has nothing to lose by comparison with the Judge who has challenged its constitutionality. The future contests in this country between parties are likely to turn very much on the restraint of corporate power, which is now aggrandized beyond reason and right. Whoever espouses the cause of these big monopolies, of which there is none more audacious in its greed than the Central Pacific, must expect to share their fate, when the people come to speak through the ballot box.

Central Africa.

[Reports of the Missionaries.]

Although the flooding of the Sahara seems at present chimerical the French Government are contemplating a railway from Algeria toward the Soudan, and four other railroads to the interior are projected. There are important towns hidden in those mysterious depths like Sansandig of 40,000 inhabitants, "whose merchants could produce at a moment's notice $200,000 or $500,000 more readily than many European bankers," like Kuka of 60,000 inhabitants; Bida, Abeokata and Illora of 80,000 and Ibadam of 150,000. The animal exports from the single port of Lagos amount to $2,500,000 paid for in the products of English or continental looms and anvils. A million and a half pounds of ivory, it is stated, are annually received in England, to yield which demands the slaughter of 50,000 elephants. Livingstone saw troops of these beasts two miles long. And besides ivory and mineral treasures of gold, iron, copper, coal, cotton, coffee, canwood, indigo, palm oil, India-rubber, beeswax, ground-nuts—fresh markets in exchange for the products of our whirling spindles and skillful hands. Rev. Henry Rowley, of the Universities Mission to Central Africa, describes a hill country about 350 miles from the eastern coast "in which steppes alternated with broad valleys, cultivated lands with long stretches of park-like woods. We reached at an altitude of about 2,500 feet a seemingly illimitable plain which opened to view one of the most magnificent prospects I ever beheld. Far as the eye could reach there extended a wide, grassy plain, broken here and there by rocks of fantastic shape, verdant hills, clusters of trees, streams on whose banks grew lofty trees, which formed bowers of foliage that equalled in hue and excelled in grace of form any similar production of Europe, and mountains that far and near lifted up their heads towards the pale azure of the sky, rising sometimes to the height of 50,000 feet. The climate was cool and refreshing; indeed, it was a land calculated to nourish the body, to gladden the heart and to content the mind."

Boils, pimples on face, salt rheum, old sores, and all cutaneous eruptions disappear like magic when "Lindsey's Blood Searcher" is used.

CAUSE FOR REJOICING.

The Epidemic at Memphis Declared At an End.

Refugees Returning Home in Large Numbers—Great Activity in the Streets.

MEMPHIS, October 25.—The epidemic is at last ended, the quarantine raised, and refugees are returning by the hundred. Wagons loaded with household goods have been coming in from every point of the compass all day, and the evidences of returning life are seen on every hand. The State Board of Health and Quarantine have ordered off the pickets. Dr. Porter, head of the City Government, has opened up every avenue for the return of the absentees, and Dr. G. B. Thornton, President of the Board of Health, has declared the epidemic at an end; all officially.

The Hard Cash, from St. Louis, with a load of Memphis humanity, landed at the wharf this morning, the first steamboat that has been permitted to land here in ninety days. The official pronunciamentos have been furnished the Associated Press and also sent over the wires.

The weekly report of the Board of Health shows thirty-one cases, including twenty-one whites, the past week, and in the same time fourteen deaths from yellow fever, of the latter number all but two were whites. Total deaths to date, 470, and total number of cases 1,511. But one new case and two deaths are reported to-day. One of the latter occurred at Buntyn Station.

General rejoicing prevails here to-day at the raising of the quarantine siege, and the close of the epidemic. The quarantine pickets have vanished from the river front and the roads leading from the city, and all the Board of Health people look sheepish. A number of cartoons hang forth at prominent points on Main street, ridiculing the National and State Boards of Health doctors, and much hilarity prevails at their expense. The most prominent is a well executed monumental design inscribed, "Sacred to the memory of the National Board of Health, to be erected by Congress in 1880."

BUSINESS RESUMED.

Business has resumed its wonted activity to-day, after 107 days of suspension. The streets are thronged with wayfarers, and drays and vehicles move about rapidly, conveying goods between the railroad depots and storehouses. The banks, post-office and other public places will extend to full hours on Monday. The train from Louisville came through without transfer this evening, and was full of people.

OFFICIAL ANNOUNCEMENT THE EPIDEMIC IS ENDED.

The following is the official announcement of the Board of Health declaring the epidemic ended: "Owing to a fall in temperature within the past three days, there having been two good frosts with prospects of continuation of cool weather, the Board of Health hereby declares the epidemic of 1879 at an end, and announces that there is but little danger to be apprehended from yellow fever by absentees or other persons coming into the city, provided instructions published September 28th have been complied with in regard to the ventilation of houses, bedding, clothing, etc. It takes this occasion to advise the people on their return to avoid infected places. There are a few cases of yellow fever yet in the city. A few cases may yet develop, but by ordinary prudence there is no danger of the disease now spreading from that source. By order of the Board of Health.

"J. CHANDLER, M. D.,
"Secretary."

MEMPHIS, October 26.—One case was reported to the Board of Health to-day, Mary McGuire. Undertakers report three interments, Sam Vess (colored) two miles South of the city, Miss Luda Hanna at Buntyn station, and W. B. Kirk, a telegraph employe, on Depot street. About two hundred absentees returned this afternoon, via., the Louisville railroad. The Howard's will disband their medical corps to-morrow.

HOMEWARD BOUND.

ST. LOUIS, MO., October 25.—The official announcement that the fever epidemic is over created quite a stir among Memphians in this city this afternoon, and preparations were immediately commenced by Memphis cotton dealers and brokers and grocery and dry goods firms doing business here to move their stocks and resume trade at their old home as speedily as possible. Steamers which left here for Memphis this evening were crowded with passengers and heavily ladened with freights, and next week the Anchor Line will put on extra boats to transport the goods which will be shipped to that city.

CINCINNATI, October 25.—About fifty Memphians have left for home since the announcement of the end of the epidemic. There are about two hundred and fifty yet here. They held a meeting to-day and made arrangements to start to-morrow and Tuesday. They have secured reduced rates from Cairo by boat and both the Ohio & Mississippi and Vandalia lines have given special rates to Cairo. The Louisville and Nashville road has alse agreed to give reduced rates over its line.

LITTLE ROCK, October 26.—The Executive Committee of the State Board of Health has relieved all health officers and pickets from duty and authorized the running of all railroad trains. The only restrictions are upon the stoppage of trains at Forest City and the receipt of freight or passengers at Memphis for the present. Dr. John Waters is appointed health officer on Memphis trains.

THE MILITIA SYSTEM.

Suggestions Made by General Benet.

WASHINGTON, October 23.—General S. V. Benet, Chief of Ordnance of the United States Army, has completed his annual report. The total amount of expenditures during the year were $1,443,998. General Benet devotes a large portion of this report to the subject of militia. He says, for many years, there has been a growing feeling throughout the country in favor of the reorganization of our militia system. To perfect our present organization, or to improve it by alteration, requires the action of Congress. That Congress has full power to provide for organizing militia in times of peace, under provisions of the Constitution, there can be no doubt, and Congress has exercised this power in obsolete and meagre laws, now on our Statute books, but there has been no practical means provided for enforcing obedience to these laws. Everything is left to the discretion of individual States. A few of the States have small but well regulated bodies of troops, while others have none, or if any, undisciplined, ununiformed and indifferently equipped. It seems to me the time has come when the subject of raising, arming, equipping, disciplining and keeping in readiness for service, a part of our militia should receive the thoughtful attention of Congress; that a portion of the militia should, in a sense be mobilized, requires no argument, and this active portion should be distributed equally throughout the country according to the population.

By establishing the principal by legal enactment that Congress will help only those who help themselves, and providing that arms and equipments will not be issued to a State except in proportion to its properly enrolled and organized active militia, and that a *per diem* for camp services shall be paid to those individuals only who are present in camp and only for the days that they are present and actually employed. The State and people may be brought to a realizing sense of the necessity for prompt and permanent action in a matter so vital to the military power of the Nation. The General Government under the law of 1808 now supplies arms and equipments to the militia of States, and there is no reason why their issue should not be made dependent on acts to be performed by States, such as organization and discipline of certain portions of the militia.

I have, therefore, to recommend that provision be made by law for organizing, arming and disciplining a militia force of two hundred thousand men distributed among the States in proportion of about seven hundred men to each Congressional district and territory and District of Columbia. To make this practicable will require large annual appropriations that must be permanent, at least for a few years, to give a trial to the scheme. In the first place there should be an annual appropriation of one million dollars for arms and equipments, which would give about three thousand dollars for troops in each Congressional district.

In the second place there should be an annual appropriation of four million dollars for expenses of an annual encampment, the payment to each militiaman a per diem for each day's service while actually in camp, etc.

OHIO'S OFFICIAL VOTE.

Foster's Majority 17,129—Total Vote Cast 668,667.

COLUMBUS, October 23.—The vote cast in Ohio on October 14th for State officers was officially counted to-day, with the following result.

FOR GOVERNOR.

Foster, Republican	336,261
Ewing, Democrat	319,132
Stewart, Prohibitionist	4,145
Platt, National	9,129
Total vote cast	668,667
Foster's majority over Ewing	17,129

LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR.

Hickenlooper, Republican	335,140
Rice, Democrat	319,462
Sharp, Prohibitionist	4,334
Preyor, National	9,566
Total vote cast	668,502
Hickenlooper's majority over Rice	15,678

SUPREME JUDGE.

Johnson, Republican	336,009
Gilmore, Democrat	316,904
Hardy, Prohibitionist	4,332
Jackson, National	11,331

AUDITOR OF STATE.

Oglevee, Republican	335,184
Romain, Democrat	317,442
Fanning, Prohibitionist	4,337
Roy, National	11,621

ATTORNEY GENERAL.

Nash, Republican	336,100
Pillars, Democrat	316,778
Foster, Prohibitionist	4,369
Gregan, National	11,165

TREASURER OF STATE.

Turney, Republican	335,670
Howells, Democrat	317,184
Blair, Prohibitionist	4,346
Kenkins, National	11,227

MEMBER OF BOARD OF PUBLIC WORKS.

Fullington, Republican	336,501
O'Marrah, Democrat	315,958
Horton, Prohibitionist	4,384
Platt, National	11,103

THE NEW YORK CANVASS.

How It is Directed by Governor Tilden on the Democratic Side.

[New York Special.]

To all appearances Mr. Tilden is managing the Robinson campaign this year in the same manner as heretofore. He is making no noise. It is the famous still-hunt once more. The Democratic State Committee have a few speakers going through the rural districts, confining their task to State issues, but there is none of that cannon firing, torchlight and music-making that the Republicans have adopted. No speakers of National reputation have been summoned and it is doubtful whether there will be. The Eatons, and Thurmans, and Bayards, and Lamars, and Randalls keep a respectful distance. Tilden cares nothing for speeches. He says that the people may crowd to hear them, but they rarely influence a voter. He had much rather have the name of every voter in a school district, with a knowledge of how each intends to vote, and then labor in his own peculiar way with those who are open to conviction. Since John Kelly has started out on a tour of the State it has been decided, however, to have two good men follow him, and consequently the Hon. Richard O'Gorman and the Hon. John McKeon are to visit every city in which Mr. Kelly has spoken, for the purpose of influencing the Irish vote that may have been disturbed by Tammany's chief. They will speak, however, upon State issues alone. National topics are not to be introduced by the Democrats. Under Governor Robinson's administration the State debt has been largely reduced, the canal ringsters have been put to flight, extravagant appropriations have been vetoed, the prisons have been made selfsustaining and many minor reforms have been made. To these the Democratic speakers point and the people are appealed to to continue in power the Governor who has instituted them. Every doubtful voter from Sag Harbor to Buffalo gets documents telling exactly what these reforms are. They have made Governor Robinson very popular in the rural districts. Mr. Tilden is running the campaign himself. Mr. Robinson is doing nothing. The silence maintained at Democratic headquarters has been construed by some to mean that the Democrats are discouraged. Quite the reverse is the truth. Governor Robinson and all the candidates on the State ticket were in consultation with Mr. Tilden the other day and the utmost confidence was then expressed in the result. The managers say that Robinson is very popular in the rural districts, that Cornell is very unpopular, and that the Republicans who scratch Cornell will counterbalance the faction led away by Kelly.

UNDER ONE FLAG.

Reunion of Federal and Confederate Soldiers in North Carolina.

SALISBURY, October 24.—The first reunion of survivors of the Federal and Confederate armies held in the South took place here yesterday. This little town was crowded with strangers on the occasion. Invitations were sent out several weeks ago to all the prominent Confederate and Federal officers to be present and participate in these exercises. A very few of the latter availed themselves of the opportunity to meet their opponents in the late civil struggle; but all of them except General W. T. Sherman expressed their sympathies with the movement, and those who could not come pleaded business or other excuse for not coming.

There were five or six thousand strangers in town. The visitors were banqueted by the citizens. General Johnston Jones of North Carolina, delivered the reception speech. Other speeches were made by the other ex-officers present. The town was brilliantly illuminated and the scene one of general jollification. All business was suspended, and the entire population turned out *en masse* to assist in doing the honors of the occasion. The utmost good feeling has prevailed among all parties. After the banqut letters were read from those to whom letters of invitation had been extended and who failed to come. Among this number was General Sherman. Most of the participants in the reunion will remain until to-morrow, and many of them will go on an excursion to the western part of this State.

A Wise Deacon.

"Deacon Wilder, I want you to tell me how you kept yourself and family well the past season, when all the rest of us have been sick so much, and have had the doctors visiting us so often."

"Brother Taylor, the answer is very easy. I used Hop Bitters in time; kept my family well and saved the doctor bills. Three dollars' worth of it kept us well and able to work all the time. I'll warrant it has cost you and your neighbors one to two hundred dollars apiece to keep sick the same time."

"Deacon, I'll use your medicine hereafter." 40

NOBBY CRIMINAL.

Cooper, the Forger, Sentenced in London.

Crocodile Tears and Sham Agony in Court.

LONDON, October 25.—The Court of the Common Sergeant at the Old Bailey was on the point of rising shortly before four this afternoon, when a man in dark clothes, with a pale, haggard face, and a wild look in his eye, was placed at the bar. It was Randall Cooper, accused of forgery by Messrs. Glynn, Mills & Co., the bankers. Mr. Poland, prosecuting on behalf of the Treasury, related the circumstances of the case. Mr. Montague Williams who appeared for the defense, pointed out briefly that the forgeries had been unsuccessful, and asked that a slight sentenced be imposed. The Common Sergeant then asked the prisoner if he had any reason to give why the sentence of the Court should not be passed. Then ensued a dramatic scene. Cooper, with outstretched hands, appealed for mercy. "I am by birth and education a gentleman," said he. "When I took the house at Hemel Hemstead I thought I could honestly maintain it. I furnished it for the sake of my wife."

As he said this the man's voice trembled, and the spectators in the court began to be strangely interested in his story.

Cooper drew himself up and continued: "We garnished that house," he said, "with hopeful anticipations. Every article it contained, every flower-vase in its windows was arranged by my wife's loving hands, and we cherished the fond expectation that there we should happily spend the remainder of our lives. I met with reverses and was ashamed to look my wife in the face. I was tempted, and fell."

Saying this the prisoner's head sank on his breast, and he wept.

"My crime is the greater," he proceeded, "because my wife would have followed me to the end of the earth and would have shared my last crust of bread in poverty. I have now lost hope, future home, everything but a sense of shame, which will follow me forever."

The prisoner's utterance was frequently choked by sobs. His address had frequently become affecting. It seemed to be the result of terrible remorse. But every word was known to be false. The Common Sergeant did not criticise the appeal. He curtly sentenced Cooper to five years' penal servitude. During the reading of the sentence Cooper's hands were clasped, and his eyes raised in supplication to the ceiling. As the last words of the sentence fell from the Judge's lips, the prisoner uttered a scream, and was carried away in what seemed to be an agony of tears.

The lightness of the sentence is said to be the result of a counsel's arrangement, that Cooper's previous record should not be considered, and also that the United States authorities might secure him upon its expiration. His solicitors say that he insisted on defending the case, until he learned that the *Herald* had published the story of his career. Then he immediately decided to plead guilty, and so escape a sentence of penal servitude for life.

MARRIAGE ENGAGEMENT BROKEN

Miss Roberts' Suitor's Behavior on Learning She Had False Teeth.

ELMIRA, October 24.—Dr. Preston, a dentist of Wayland, made a set of teeth, three years ago, for Miss Rosa Roberts of Blood's. Last week Miss Roberts went to Wayland on a visit. She was engaged to be married to a resident of that place. While she was there Dr. Preston called to see her, and inquired how her teeth were lasting. She handed them to him and he put them in his pocket, saying, "You can have them when you pay me for them." Miss Roberts was not able to pay for them just then, and Dr. Preston carried them away.

That night the man who promised to make Miss Roberts his wife called to see her, and she sent word down that she could not see him that evening. He insisted upon an explanation, and Miss Roberts' friends explained. The gentleman went away. Next day he wrote to Miss Roberts that he did not know she wore false teeth, and that he could not marry a woman who wore them.

Miss Roberts fancies that she can recover $5,000 from Dr. Preston for the loss of a husband and for annoyance growing out of his taking her teeth from her, and, moreover, that she can recover damages from her late suitor in a breach of promise suit.

Some time ago Dr. Preston made a set of teeth for the Rev. W. W. Holt of Blood's. The minister did not pay for them when the bill was due. The dentist called to see him, and said that he thought there was something wrong with his teeth. Mr. Holt handed his teeth to Preston, who pocketed them and walked away. The minister called on the dentist next day and settled.

BUSY AS BEAVERS.

New Democratic County Committee Getting Ready the Sinews of War.

PHILADELPHIA, October 24.—The new Democratic County Committee are as busy as beavers in the work of organization. It is authoritatively stated that the sinews of war are coming in an astonishing rate, enabling the committee to prosecute the campaign with vigor. The encouragement in a financial way already met with is such that the committee will be enabled to have a man, with a window-book, at every election division in the city on the day of the great contest. The window-books will be marked in large, visible black letters "County Committee" on one side and on the other the names of the candidates. The papers are now preparing for application to the courts to have assigned to the committee a share of the watchers at the polls. An account of the votes cast on election day will also be kept. As one in affiliation with the committee declared yesterday: "We mean business, and will strive in every legitimate way to ensure not only a full Democratic vote, but a fair count afterwards, and are confident that the result will give us encouragement for our exertions when the majorities come to be reckoned up."

Intelligent Economy.

[Shirley Dare in Toledo Blade.]

A woman and a stranger wrote me lately, saying she knew there must be many rich women who had dresses to throw aside which would be of use to her to make over, and offering, if I had any such among my acquaintance, to pay for such things in any way she could, by pressing ferns, gathering mosses, &c. Pressed ferns and mosses do not have the value in town which they seem to in many places, persons who care for such things having plenty of leisure to gather for themselves. As far as my experience goes, the women who dress most liberally take more care and are more economical of their clothes than any other class. I have recognized a costume which cost at first $350 five years afterwards made in fresh fashion and worn by a lady who spends thousands a year on her dress, and I have no doubt it went to one of the children in the nursery. As a rule, those best off are most saving, though perhaps that is the raason they are so well off and have things to save. All my own personal economies, in which I take no small pride, as being making a dollar or scrap of material go as far as creation intended it, were learned from the example of the richest and most cultivated people whom I have met. Economy is a fine art if rightly understood, the miracle of the five loaves and seven baskets over again, of the flower springing from the spoonful of soil on the ledge of rock, and ivy luxuriant over a ruined trunk. It is sparing in unnecessaries to spend right handsomely for essentials, and intelligence sees even fashion coming to its aid.

A DRY RASPING COUGH irritates and endangers the Lungs, and greatly debilitates and annoys the patient. Dr. Jayne's Expectorant removes constrictions of the bronchial tubes, promotes easy expectoration, heals all inflamed parts, and brings about a speedy cure of the most stubborn Cough or Cold. MWS

Check the Ring Rule.

[Norristown Register.]

If the people of Pennsylvania are alive to their own interests they will elect Daniel O. Barr their State Treasurer as a check upon ring rule at Harrisburg. All parties in power are none the worse for watching; and the previous record of unbroken Republican power at the State capital shows that a Democratic watch-dog at the Treasury has saved and would continue to save a good many thousand dollars of the people's money from being abstracted in the shape of "divys" among party "roosters."

The Most Remarkable Change

in the weather and the first snow of this winter, every one ought to be prepared under foot, to keep the feet warm and dry, but to do it complete see new price list of G. D. Simen. oct24:2td&1tW.

$10 to $100 Invested in Wall Street

Stocks makes fortunes every month. Send for Pamphlet explaining everything. SIMPSON & CO., 49 Exchange Place, New York. se18:eod&W6w

45 Years Before the Public.

THE GENUINE

DR. C. McLANE'S

CELEBRATED

LIVER PILLS

FOR THE CURE OF

Hepatitis, or Liver Complaint,

DYSPEPSIA AND SICK HEADACHE.

Symptoms of a Diseased Liver.

PAIN in the right side, under the edge of the ribs, increases on pressure; sometimes the pain is in the left side; the patient is rarely able to lie on the left side; sometimes the pain is felt under the shoulder blade, and it frequently extends to the top of the shoulder, and is sometimes mistaken for rheumatism in the arm. The stomach is affected with loss of appetite and sickness; the bowels in general are costive, sometimes alternative with lax; the head is troubled with pain, accompanied with a dull, heavy sensation in the back part. There is generally a considerable loss of memory, accompanied with a painful sensation of having left undone something which ought to have been done. A slight, dry cough is sometimes an attendant. The patient complains of weariness and debility; he is easily startled, his feet are cold or burning, and he complains of a prickly sensation of the skin; his spirits are low; and although he is satisfied that exercise would be beneficial to him, yet he can scarcely summon up fortitude enough to try it. In fact, he distrusts every remedy. Several of the above symptoms attend the disease, but cases have occurred where few of them existed, yet examination of the body, after death, has shown the LIVER to have been extensively deranged.

AGUE AND FEVER.

DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, IN CASES OF AGUE AND FEVER, when taken with Quinine, are productive of the most happy results. No better cathartic can be used, preparatory to, or after taking Quinine. We would advise all who are afflicted with this disease to give them a FAIR TRIAL.

For all bilious derangements, and as a simple purgative, they are unequaled.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS.

The genuine are never sugar coated.

Every box has a red wax seal on the lid, with the impression DR. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS.

The genuine MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS bear the signatures of C. MCLANE and FLEMING BROS. on the wrappers.

Insist upon having the genuine DR. C. MCLANE'S LIVER PILLS, prepared by Fleming Bros., of Pittsburgh, Pa., the market being full of imitations of the name *McLane*, spelled differently but same pronunciation.

SELLERS' COUGH SYRUP!

50 YEARS BEFORE THE PUBLIC.

Pronounced by all to be the most **Pleasant** and **efficacious** remedy now in use, for the **cure of coughs, colds, croup, hoarseness,** tickling sensation of the throat, whooping cough, etc. **Over a million bottles sold within the last few years.** It gives relief wherever used, and has the power to impart benefit that **cannot** be had from the cough mixtures now in use. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per bottle.

SELLERS' LIVER PILLS are also highly recommended for curing liver complaint, constipation, sick-headaches, fever and ague, and all diseases of the stomach and liver. Sold by all Druggists at **25** cents per box.

R. E. SELLERS & CO.,
oc4:1yW Pittsburgh, Pa.

BAND INSTRUMENT CATALOGUE.

Our new catalogue of Band Instruments, Music, Suits, Caps, Belts, Pouches, Pompons, Drum Majors' Staffs and Hats, Epaulets, Caps, Lamps, Stands, and Outfits contains 85 pages of information for musicians. Mailed free. Address LYON & HEALY, 162 State St., Chicago, Ill.

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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

HEALTH IS WEALTH.

Health of Body is Wealth of Mind.

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent.

Pure blood makes sound flesh, strong bone and a clear skin. If you would have your flesh firm, your bones sound, without caries, and your complexion fair, use RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT.

A GRATEFUL RECOGNITION.

"To cure a CHRONIC OR LONG STANDING DISEASE is truly a victory in the healing art; that reasoning power that clearly discerns DEFECT and supplies a remedy; that restores step by step—by degrees—the body which has been slowly attacked and weakened by an insidious disease, not only commands our respect but deserves our gratitude. Dr. Radway has furnished mankind with that wonderful remedy, RADWAY'S SARSAPARILLIAN RESOLVENT, which accomplishes this result, and suffering humanity, who drag out an existence of pain and disease, through long days and long nights, owe him their gratitude."—*Medical Messenger.*

FALSE AND TRUE.

We extract from Dr. Radway's "Treatise on Disease and Its Cure," as follows:

LIST OF DISEASES CURED BY

Radway's Sarsaparillian Resolvent

Chronic Skin Diseases, Caries of the Bone, Humers in the Blood, Scrofulous Diseases, Bad or Unnatural Habit of Body, Syphilis and Venereal, Fever Sores, Chronic or Old Ulcers, Salt Rheum, Rickets, White Swelling, Scald Head, Uterine Affections, Cankers, Glandular Swellings, Nodes, Wasting and Decay of the Body, Pimples and Blotches, Tumors, Dyspepsia, Kidney and Bladder Diseases, Chronic Rheumatism and Gout, Consumption, Gravel and Calculous Deposits, and varieties of the above complaints to which sometimes a specious name is given.

We assert that there is no known remedy that possesses the curative power over these diseases that RADWAY'S RESOLVENT furnishes. It cures step by step, surely, from the foundation, and restores the injured parts to their sound condition. **The waste of the body are stopped and healthy blood is supplied to the system,** from which new material is formed. This is the first corrective dower of RADWAY'S RESOLVENT.

In cases where the system has been salivated, and Mercury, Quicksilver, Corrosive Sublimate have accumulated and become deposited in the bones, joints, etc., causing caries of the bones, rickets, spinal curvatures, contortions, white swellings, varicose veins, etc., the SARSAPARILLIAN will resolve away those deposits and exterminate the virus of the disease from the system.

If those who are taking these medicines for the cure of Chronic Scrofula or Syphilitic diseases, however slow may be the cure, "feel better," and find their general health improving, their flesh and weight increasing, or even keeping its own, is a sure sign that the cure is progressing. In these diseases the patient either gets better or worse—the virus of the disease is not inactive; if not arrested and driven from the blood, it will spread and continue to undermine the constitution. As soon as the SARSAPARILLIAN makes the patient "feel better" every hour you will grow better and increase in health, strength and flesh.

OVARIAN TUMORS.

The removal of these tumors by RADWAY'S RESOLVENT is now so certainly established that what was once considered almost miraculous is now a common recognized fact by all parties. Witness the cases of Hannah P. Knapp, Mrs. C. Krapf, Mrs. J. H. Jolly and Mrs. P. D. Hendrix published in our Almanac for **1879

FINANCE AND TRADE.

STOCKS IN PHILADELPHIA.

The following quotations of yesterday's closing board have been furnished us by George I. Whitney, broker, No. 16 Sixth street:

	Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
Penn. R. R.	48⅛	48	....
Reading	29¾	29¾	....
P., T. & B.	6¼	6¾	....
Lehigh Valley	48⅞	49¼	....
U. Co.'s N. J.	149	149¾	....
Cent. Trans. Co.	46	47	....
A. V. R. R. 7-30s	111	112	....
P., C. & St. L. bonds	107	108	....
Northern Pacific	36	36¼	....
Do preferred	60	60½	....

[By Associated Press.]

New York Money Market.

NEW YORK, October 29.—Governments generally strong; new fours and fives 1/4 per cent. higher. Railroad bonds active and irregular; C. C. & I. C. firsts, 79¾; seconds, 37½; Sioux City firsts, 94¾. State securities dull.

The stock market was strong and buoyant almost the entire day, and prices advanced steadily throughout the active list, improvements ranging from ½ to 2¾ per cent., the Vanderbilt Granger and Southwestern shares leading in advance. Toward the close a temporary tightness of money caused a reaction of ¼ to 1 per cent, but in final dealings a strong tone again pervaded and a partial recovery ensued. Michigan Central advanced to 95, Western Union to 106, Northwestern common to 90, St. Paul common to 75½, C., C., C. & I. to 70½, St. Joe to 36⅞, Kansas & Texas to 28⅞, Canada Southern to 76, and Louisville & Nashville to 75. There is some talk of placing the latter stock on the London Exchange. The majority of mortgage bonds of the road are held in that market under negotiations of Baring Bros., great friends of the road. Wabash was strong on account of the statement that Vanderbilt and Gould have made an agreement concerning freight traffic, but it is not difficult to account for the rise in Wabash on an entirely different theory. On the 7th prox., the directors of the Wabash & St. Louis, Kansas City & Northern will meet for the purpose of perfecting consolidation, and the officers of consolidated companies will be elected and Kansas Northern stocks will be replaced by Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific common and preferred. The inside buyers of Wabash knew probably better than outsiders just what division of stock will be made.

Ths first through freight train for San Francisco via Wabash line, ran from here to Omaha in the quick time of six days.

Sioux City common closed at 29 preferred.

Transactions aggregated 459,000 shares, of which 61,000 were Erie, 26,000 Lake Shore, 41,000 Wabash, 63,000 Northwest, 37,000 St. Paul, 11,000 Lackawanna, 6,000 New Jersey Central, 5,000 Delaware & Hudson, 12,000 Michigan Central, 5,000 Union Pacific, 3,000 C. C. & I. C., 29,000 St. Jose, 7,500, Ohios, 4,200 Western Union, 9,000 Pacific Mail, 25,000 Kansas City & Northern, 19,000 Kansas & Texas, 11,000 Iron Mountain, 7,400 Northern Pacific, 4,000 Louisville & Nashville and 3,600 Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis.

Close—Money 6@6¾ per cent. Prime mercantile paper 5@7 per cent. Sterling exchange dull at 480¾; sight exchange 483.

GOVERNMENTS.

U. S. coup., '81	105¾	New 4 per cts.	102¼
New 5s	103¾	Currency 6s	122
New 4½s	105¾		

STATE BONDS.

Tennessee old	38	Virginia old	28
Tennessee new	32¾	Missouri 6s	106
Virginia new	27		

STOCKS.

Northern Pac.	36	St. Paul	74¼
Do pref.	60¼	Do pref.	99
W. U. Tel.	105¾	Wabash	59⅛
Quicksilver	17½	Ft. Wayne	114
Do pref.	55¼	Terre Haute	16½
Pacific Mail	35¼	Do. pref.	36
Mariposa	4¾	C. & A.	99
Do pref.	5½	Do. pref.	111
Adams Ex.	105½	O. & M.	24½
Fargo Ex.	103	Del. & Lack.	87⅝
American Ex.	57½	A. & P. Tel.	42½
U. S. Express	53	B. & Q.	120
N. Y. Central	130¾	H. & St. Joe.	35¾
Erie	39¼	Do. Pref.	61
Do pref.	60½	Can. Southern	75
Harlem	162	L. & N.	74⅜
Mich. Cent	94	Kansas Pacific	85
Panama	175	Kan. & Tex.	28⅛
Union Pacific	91	St. L. & San F.	27¼
Lake Shore	101	Do. pref.	33½
C. & P.	103	Do. 1st.	54½
Illinois Cent.	97½	St. L., K. C. & N.	44¾
N. W. C.	89⅝	Do. pref.	69¾
Do. pref.	103	Cent. Pacific	110¼
C. C. C. & I.	70½	Union	110
N. J. Central	77¾	Land Grants	112½
Rock Island	147	Sinking Fund	113⅞

MINING STOCKS.

SAN FRANCISCO, October 29.

Alpha	14⅜	Mexican	36⅛
Alta	5¼	Northern Belle	5⅜
Belcher	3¾	Ophir	33¼
Bost & Belcher	18¼	Overman	9
Bullion	6¾	Raymond & Ely	1¼
California	5¾	Savage	15
Challar	7¼	Sierra Nevada	59
Cons. Virginia	5½	Union Cons.	86¾
Crown Point	3½	Yellow Jacket	15¼
Eureka Cons.	29	Bodie	14
Exchequer	5	Chollor Potosi	5¾
Gould & Curry	10¼	Imperial	1
Grand Prize	—	Martin White	1¾
Hale & Norcross	13¾	Mono	6¼
Julia Cons	3¾	Independent	1¾
Justice	2¾	Cons. Pacific	7¾
Mammoth	6½	Bells Isle	4¼
Tioga	3½	North Bonanza	1¾
Argenta	15-16	N. Belle Isle	5-16
Noonday	3¾	Tiptop	1¼
Bechtel	1¼	Bevedere	11-16
Boston con.	1¼	Navajo	7-16
Bilwar	11½	Caledonia B. H.	1¾
Golden Teva	—	Dudly	1¼
South Bulwer	¼	Maryland Cons.	..
L. Washington	1	Maybelle	¼
Black Hawk	13-16	Manhattan	..
Giant Old Abe	—	Good Show	¼
Silver King	6¾	Hillside	1¾
Real del Monts	5	Jackson	4½
Wales	—	Syndicate	6¼
Tiger	—	Leopard	¼
Leviathan	½	Tuscarora	15-16
Caledonia	2¼	Silver Hill	¼
Fairfax	¾	Kossuth	..
Leeds	½	Trojan	..
McClinton	..		

The British Grain Trade.

LONDON—OCTOBER 28.—The *Mark Lane Express* in review of the British corn trade the past week says: "Field work has progressed satisfactorily, and except in the latest districts the remainder of the crops have been gathered and something has been done toward winter sowing. The condition of the later cereals is deplorable and the loss thereon heavy. Very little of wheat is yet fit to thresh. Receipts fall far short of an average crop. Supplies of English wheat at country markets are slightly larger and in some instances were in rather better quality; but as a rule the quality indicates a desire on the part of farmers to market their inferior produce, which is cleared out more easily and profitably during exciting times. Finer qualities, where they exist, can be safely counted upon to realize their full market value whenever growers see fit to part with them. Foreign wheat continues to reach our shores in considerable quantities. Friday's list of imports shows the arrival of nearly 70,000 quarters, and with more disposition on the part of holders to realize; the rapid upward movement of prices appears to have been arrested. The question arises, what proportion of the 15 shillings rise which has taken place can be maintained when the speculative movement ceases and more legitimate influences of supply and demand are once more paramount in trade. Taking into consideration the enormous resources of America and the fact that the present prices of wheat at London are sufficient to attract and have attracted supplies from all wheat exporting countries in the world, it appears most probable that a safe basis for future operation will be reached when values have receded 5@6s from the recent highest point. It would be too much to assert that prices must necessarily give way to this extent, as trade closes in a very sensitive condition, and much will depend upon the action of America, but an opinion is nevertheless offered that the reduction indicated would bring values to a safe position. Sales of English wheat last week were 35,617 quarters at 49s 10d, against 50,434 quarters at 39s for the corresponding week of last year. Imports into the United Kingdom for the week ending October 18, were 1,384,766 hundred weights wheat and 238,950 hundred weights flour.

GENERAL MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1879. }

The markets to-day were again active and show no signs of any let up. Transactions are large in nearly all articles and in some cases the demand exceeds the supply. Prices all round are very strong and tending upward.

Quotations herein given are for wholesale transactions, unless otherwise specified, and as prices realized on sales made by leading houses in the various goods quoted. On small sales dealers will charge a light advance on the prices given.

Country Produce.

Apples are firm at our figures. Butter is active with every indication of an advance in choice grades. Cheese is as strong as ever. A good business is doing in eggs at our quotations. Potatoes continue to rule dull and weak owing to excessive supply. All other articles are firm and unchanged.

APPLES—Choice, $1 00@1 25 ₱ barrel; medium, 75c@$1; fancy, $1 75@2 00.

APPLE BUTTER—40@50c ₱ gallon.

BEANS—Prime white navy, $1 60@1 65; medium, $1 50@1 60; mixed, $1 25@1 30.

BUTTER—Choice roll, 22@25; solid packed, 18@20c; common, 6@8c.

CHEESE—Sweitzer, 10@12c, according to quality; prime Ohio factory, 12½@13c jobbing; 12½@12¾c wholesale; New York Goshen, 14c jobbing; 13½c at wholesale; Limberger, 11c; Young America, 15c.

COUNTRY LARD—6@7c ₱ lb.

DRIED FRUITS—Peaches (halves), 7@8c; prime peeled do., 10@12c; sliced apples, 8@10c; new quarters, 4@5c; raspberries, 25@30c; blackberries, 8@9c; evaporated dried peaches, 12@15c; pitted cherries, 20@22c; new dried sweet corn, 5@6c ₱ lb; new dried green peas, $1 75@1 80 ₱ bushel.

EGGS—Strictly choice in barrels, 20c; in cases, 21c; pickled, 16@18c.

FRUITS AND VEGETABLES—California pears, $3@3 50 ₱ box; domestic do., $1 50@2 00 ₱ bushel; grapes, 5@6c ₱ lb; cabbage, $1 00@1 25 ₱ bbl; onions, $2 50@2 65 ₱ bbl.

HONEY—California, 15@18c; new domestic, 14@15c; strained, 8@10c; New York State, in cases, 14@15c.

NUTS—Chestnuts, $1 50@1 75 in large lots; $2 00 in a small way; shellbarks, 75c@$1 00; walnuts, 40@50c.

POTATOES—Choice Early Rose 45@50c; Peerless, 42@45c in bulk on track; Baltimore sweets, $2 50 ₱ bbl; Jersey sweets, $3 50.

POULTRY—Live chickens, 45@50c; dressed—chickens, 12@13c; ducks 14@15c; turkeys, 15@16c.

SEEDS—Clover, $5 00@5 50 per bushel; timothy, $2 20@2 30 for Western.

Grain, Flour and Feed.

We to-day reduce our quotations in wheat three cents all round, with prospects of a further decline soon. A good business is still doing in corn and oats. The flour market is somewhat weaker.

GRAIN—Following are the latest figures:

Wheat—Prime red winter, $1 25@1 26; amberand mixed, $1 20@1 22; rejected, 95c@$1 00.

Corn—Ear, 58@60c; yellow shelled, 57@58c; mixed, 56@58c.

Oats—Prime white, 41@41½c; mixed do, 36@38c.

Barley—Northwestern spring, 90@95c; medium, 75@80c.

Rye—Western, 87@90c ₱ bush.; Pennsylvania and Ohio, 90@92c.

Malt—70c@$1 00 according to quality.

FLOUR—Wisconsin, $6 75@7 00; Minnesota, $7 00@7 25; choice amber wheat, $7 25@7 50; prime red winter do, $7 00@7 25; medium do, $6 75@7 00; fancy St. Louis, $7 25@8 75; fancy patents, $8 50@9 25; rye, $5 25@5 50. Buckwheat, 3¼@5c ₱ lb.

CORNMEAL—65c ₱ bushel.

OATMEAL—$5 25@6 00 ₱ barrel; $3 00@3 12½ ₱ keg.

HAY—From country wagon, $15 00@18 00 ₱ ton; prime timothy, baled, $15 00@16 00; upland prairie, $13 00@14 00.

MILL FEED—Bran, ₱ ton, $14 00@14 50; white middlings, $20 00@21 00; coarse do, $18 00@19 00; chopped feed, $23 00@24 00; cornmeal, ₱ ton, $22 00@22 50; seconds, $14 00@14 50.

Groceries and Provisions.

The grocery market is still in a satisfactory condition, and all wholesale merchants are pleased with the situation. Prices are strong all round with no prospects of a decline. The provision market is also in a satisfactory condition.

GROCERIES—Following are the latest figures:

Green Coffee—Fancy Rio, 20c; choice Rio, 19c; prime Rio, 18c; good Rio, 14½c; ordinary Rio, 13¼c; Java, 25½@28½c.

Roasted Coffee—Rio, in papers, 18@21c; Rio, in bulk, 14½@20½c; Java, in papers, 30@31c; Java, in bulk, 28@30c.

Sugars—Standard A, 10¼c; off A, 9½c, extra C yellows, 8@9c; molasses yellow, 7½@8c; cut loaf 10¾c; crushed, 10¾c; powdered, 10½c; granulated, 10¼c.

Syrups—Choice maple, flavored, 48c; prime maple, flavored, 45c; choice sugar syrup, 42c; prime sugar syrup, 37c; good sugar syrup, 35c; good molasses syrup 30c; black molasses, 27c.

New Orleans Molasses—Choice, 40@42c; strictly prime, 38c; good, 35c.

Teas—Young Hyson 25c@$1 00; Gunpowder, 35c@$1 00; Imperial, 35@80c, Japan, 27@75c; Oolong, 28@80c; Souchong, 25@75c.

Spices (whole)—Cloves, 47c; allspice; 18c; cassia, 25@28c; nutmegs, $1 00; pepper, 16c.

Rice—Choice Carolina, 7½; good do, 7c; Rangoon, 6½c.

Soda—Bicarb, in kegs, 3½c; do, assorted papers, 5½c; do, assorted ¼ papers, 6c; sol soda, in kegs, 2c.

Starch—Gloss, 5½@7¾c; corn starch, 6@8½c; pearl, 3c.

Candles—Star, full weight, 12c; stearine, 9c; mould, 9c.

Prunes—Turkey, 8½c; French, 10@13c as to size.

Provisions.

	Canvassed.	Plain.
Extra S. C. Hams, 18 lbs and over	9	9½
Do do 14 to 18 lbs	9½	10
Do do 14 lbs and under.	10	10½
Extra S. C. Shoulders	6	6¾
Breakfast bacon, extra sugar cured.	9	9
Dried beef, ex. sugar cured, in sets.	11	11
Do do knuckles and rounds	13	13
Do do all flats	10	10
Beef tongues, per dozen		$ 6 00
Bacon, shoulders		5
Do short rib sides		8¾
Do clear sides		9
Mess pork, per bbl		$13 00
Do short cut, family, 40 to 45 pieces in bbl		13 00
Lard, prime leaf, in tierces		
Do do in ½-bbls		
Do do in buckets		
Do refined, summer use, tierces		7¾
Do do in half bbls		8¼
Do do in buckets		8¾
Do do 3-lb pails, 60 lbs in case		9¾
Do do 5-lb pails, " "		9½
Do do 6-lb pails, " "		9¼
Do do 10-lb pails, " "		9¼
Ham Sausage, loose, any quantity		7½

Miscellaneous.

CANNED GOODS—Green peas, 2 lb cans, ₱ doz, 85c@$1 50; raspberries, do, $1 50; strawberries, do, $1 50; gooseberries, $1 40; pineapples, $1 25@1 50; blackberries, $1 35; peaches, 3 lb cans ₱ dozen $1 70@2 00; tomatoes, do, $1 00@1 25; corn, do, $1 50@1 60.

FEATHERS—Choice live, in quantity, ₱ lb, 55@60c; mixed, 25@40c.

FISH—Extra mess mackeral, ₱ barrel, $28@40; No. 1 shore mackeral, $14 00; No. 1 bay mackeral, $12 00; No. 2 large mackeral, $10 00; No. 2 medium mackeral, $7 00; No. 3 large mackeral, $7 75; No. 3 medium mackeral, $6 50; No. 3 small mackeral, $5 50; split Labrador herring $7 00; split shore do, $6 00; round shore do, $5 50; white fish, half barrel, $4 50; lake trout, $4 00; lake pickerel, $2 00; lake herring, $2 25; George's codfish, $5 00; medium do, $4 00; large Grand Bank codfish, $4 00; medium do do, $4 00; boneless codfish, $6 50; boneless hake, $4 50; halibut (smoked) ₱ lb, 11c; No. 1 herring ₱ box, 28c; scaled herring, 30c; smoked bloater herring, $1 00.

FOREIGN FRUITS—Layer raisins, $1 70; London layers, new, $2 75; Muscatels, $2 40; mat raisins, $2 40 ₱ mat; new Valentia raisins, 8½c ₱ lb; Sultanas, 9½@12½c; Dates, 7½c ₱ lb; Currants, 5½c; Citron, 22c; Prunes, 8c. Almonds—Languedoc, 24c do shelled, 45c; do Sicily, 40c; do Ivica, 22c. Walnuts—Naples, 12½@15c. Sicily filberts, 12½c. Smyrna figs, new, 18c Brazil nuts, 11c. Maccaroni, 9@18c. Tapioca, 8c. Oranges, ₱ case, $8 50@9 00; Oranges, ₱ box, $7 00. Lemons—repacked, $6 25. Cocoanuts, $3 50@6 00 ₱ 100.

TALLOW—City, 6½c; country, 5½c.

VINEGAR—Prime city, 11@13c; choice malt and wine, 25@30c; country, 10@15c, as to quality.

MANUFACTURED TOBACCO—Standard brands, bright, 48@52c; do mahogany, 45@50c; do dark, 36@48c; Louisville mahogany, 48@50c; Richmond brands, 40@45c; bright cavendish, 50@52c; bright twist, 52@56c; natural leaf, 48@58c; fine cut, 34@40c; cut and dry, 24@32c; granulated smoking, 38@48c.

PITTSBURGH OIL TRADE.

PITTSBURGH OIL EXCHANGE, October 29.

The oil market to-day showed more firmness than has been shown for more than a week but there is still very little or no activity shown on either side. There has not been a single backward reaction today. It opened at 90c, advanced to 91¾c and closed at 91¼c bid strictly.

Sales and re-sales, 23,000 barrels; shipments, 64,287 barrels; charters, 47,000 barrels.

REFINED.

Pittsburgh, 8¼c; New York, 7½c; Philadelphia, 7¾c.

OIL BARRELS.

City make, $1 20; country, $1 05@1 10.

MARKETS BY TELEGRAPH.

NEW YORK—OCTOBER 29.—Flour dull; receipts 28,000 barrels; superfine western and State, $5 00@5 50; common to good $5 50@5 80; good to choice $5 90@6 75; white wheat extra, $6 00@6 50; extra Ohio, $5 75@7 75; St. Louis $6 00@8 00; Minnesota patent process $7 25@8 50. Wheat heavy; receipts, 277,000 bushels; ungraded spring $1 25@1 26½; No. 3 spring $1 22@1 25; No. 2 spring $1 25@1 29; ungraded winter red $1 20@1 35; No. 3 $1 28@1 39; No. 2 $1 38@1 38½; mixed winter $1 33@1 34; ungraded amber $1 31@1 38½; No. 2 amber $1 36@1 40; ungraded white $1 32½@1 34; No. 2 $1 31@1 36; No. 1 do, sales, 56,000 bushels at $1 37@1 38½; No. 3 red October, 56,000 bushels at $1 37¼@1 38¼; November, 308,000 bushels at $1 37½@1 40; December, 504,000 bushels at $1 41@1 43¼. Rye dull and nominal at 88@90c. Corn—demand active; receipts, 107,000 bushels; ungraded 59c; new No. 3 53c; steamer 58c; No. 2 59@59¼c. No. 2 white 65¾c. No. 2 October 58¼c bid, 59¼c asked; November 57½c; December 60c. Oats heavy; receipts, 36,000 bushels; western mixed 39@40c; white western 41@42½c. Hay quiet and unchanged. Hops firm and unchanged. Coffee quiet but firm. Sugar quiet; fair to good refining 7¾@8c. Molasses quiet but steady. Rice steady and in fair demand. Petroleum easier; refined, 7¼c; crude, 6¾@7½c; United, 91¾c. Tallow quiet but firm at 7¼@7¾c. Rosin firm at $1 65. Turpentine firm at 45¾c. Eggs stronger; western 18@20½c. Pork dull and lower; mess $11 00. Beef firm and unchanged. Cutmeats dull; long clear to arrive 6c. Lard depressed; prime steam 6c 95. Butter firm; western 13@32c. Cheese quiet but firm; western 8@13c. Whisky steady at $1 13. Cotton quiet but firm at 11 5-16@11 7-16c; futures firm.

Leather—Dull; hemlock sole, 24@26c.

Wool—Demand active; domestic fleece, 36@46c; pulled, 28@48c; unwashed, 9@25c; Texas, 12@32c.

Metals—Manufactured copper firm; new sheathing $26 00; Ingot Lake $21 50@21 75. Pig iron dull; Scotch $26 00@29 00; American, $26 00@29 00; Russia sheeting, $13 50. Nails—Cut, $3 60@3 75; clinch, 5 10@6 10.

CHICAGO—OCTOBER 29.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat active but lower. No. 1 Chicago spring $1 19; No. 2, $1 12¼@1 12¾ cash; $1 12¾@1 13 November; $1 15 bid December; No. 3, $1 01; rejected 86c. Corn active but lower at 41c cash November; 38¾c December and year; 42c May. Oats dull, weak and lower at 31¾c cash; 31¼c November; 31¾c December; 35¾c May. Rye steady and unchanged at 75c. Barley quiet at 83@84c. Timothy dull, weak and lower at $2 20@2 46. Flax seed firm at $1 35@1 38. Pork active but lower; heavy at $11 00 cash; $12 25 October; $9 30@9 35 November and December; $10 17½@10 20 January. Bulkmeats—Demand light but holders firm at $3 75, $5 55 and $5 50. Lard active but lower; heavy, $6 20 cash and November; $6 30@6 35 December; $6 40 January. Whisky steady and unchanged at $1 90. Receipts—Flour, 24,000 barrels; wheat, 284,000 bushels; corn, 268,000 bushels; oats, 13,000 bushels; rye, 15,000 bushels; barley, 59,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 87,000 bushels; corn, 230,000 bushels; oats, 27,000 bushels; rye, 5,000 bushels; barley, 27,000 bushels. Close—Wheat easier; advanced ¼c. Corn dull, weak and lower at 40¾c October; 40½c November; 41¾@41¾c May. Oats dull, weak and lower at 31½c November; 31¾c December; 35c May. Pork dull and lower at $12 00 October; $9 20@9 25 November; $10 17½ January. Lard inactive and lower at $6 20 November; $6 40 January.

PHILADELPHIA—OCTOBER 29.—Flour dull; superfine $3 @5 12½; Minnesota extra family, good $6 62½; choice $6 75; fancy $6 87½@7 00; Minnesota patent process, $7 87½@8 50. Rye flour firm at $6 00. Wheat demoralized; very little enquiry; rejected $1 32; No. 2 red at elevator $1 35; No. 2 red October and spot $1 33 bid, $1 36½ asked; $1 35½ bid November $1 36 asked; $1 39 bid December $1 39¼ asked. Corn dull; western, low and high mixed on track 59@60c; yellow 60½@61c; sail mixed, spot and October 59¼c bid, 62c asked; November 58¼c bid, 60c asked; December 57c bid, 58½c asked. Oats in limited demand; rejected 41c; dark mixed 42½c; light mixed 43@43½c; white 44@46c. Provisions firm. Mess beef $12 50. Mess pork $12 00@12 25; smoked hams $9 50@10 25; pickled $8 00@9 00. Lard —$7 50@7 75. Butter scarce; creamery extra 32@34c; Western Reserve extra 23@25c; New York State and Bradford county, Pa., extra 27@28c; good to choice 18@22c. Eggs dull; western 22@23c. Cheese quiet; western creamery 12½c; good 11@12c, Petroleum dull; refined 7¼c. Whisky firm at $1 12. Receipts—Flour, 4,400 barrels; wheat, 21,000 bushels; corn, 27,000 bushels; oats, 20,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 58,000 bushels.

NEW ORLEANS—OCTOBER 29.—Flour quiet but steady; superfine $4 50@4 75; double, $5 25@5 50; treble, $5 75@6 00; high grades $6 25@7 00. Corn quiet; mixed quoted at 63@64c; yelllow 64@65c; white 65c. Oats quiet but steady at 40@41c. Cornmeal quiet but firm at $2 65. Hay quiet and weak; ordinary $16 00@17 00; prime $20 00@22 00; choice $22 00@24 00. Pork quiet at $12 00. Lard quiet but steady; tierce $7 25@7 50; keg $7 75@8 00. Bulkmeats quiet and weak; shoulders pickled, old, 4c; new, 4¼@4¾c; clear rib 6¾c; clear 7c. Bacon dull and lower; shoulders 5c; clear rib 9c, clear 9¼c. Sugar cured hams in fair demand at 9@10¼c. Whisky dull at $1 10; rectified $1 05@1 10. Coffee dull and nominal; jobbing, ordinary to prime 15¼@18¾c. Sugar in good demand at full prices; common 6¾c; fair 7c; yellow 8¾@8¾c. Molasses in good demand but at lower rates; common 35c; Centrifugal 46@50; prime 54c; strictly prime 56c. Rice in good demand at full prices; Louisiana ordinary to choice 6@7¼c. Bran steady at 80c. Sight exchange on New York $1 00 per 1,000 discount; sterling exchange 481.

TOLEDO—OCTOBER 29.—Wheat lower but steady at quotations; No. 3 white Wabash held at $1 21, $1 20 bid; amber Michigan spot nominal at $1 22½; November $1 23; December nominal at $1 26½; No. 2 red winter spot October $1 23½; November $1 24; December $1 26¾; January $1 29; No. 3 Red Wabash $1 18; western amber $ 24½. Corn dull and nominal; No. 2 May 43c bid. Oats dull and nominal.

Close—Wheat panicky and lower; No. 2 red winter November $1 21; December $1 25; January, $1 27½; amber Michigan November $1 21½; December $1 27; No. 3 red spot $1 14; November $1 12½. Receipts—Wheat, 57,000 bushels; corn, 7,000 bushels; oats, 5,000 bushels. Shipments—Wheat 86,000 bushels; corn, 4,000 bushels; oats, none.

MILWAUKEE—OCTOBER 29.—Flour dull and lower. Wheat declined ½c, closed weak; No. 1 Milwaukee hard $1 14; No. 1 Milwaukee $1 13; No. 2 Milwaukee $1 12¼; October $1 12¼; November $1 12¼; December $1 15½; No. 3 $1 02; No. 4 93c; rejected 83c. Corn dull and lower, No. 2, 41¼c. Oats quiet and higher; No. 2, 31¾c. Rye dull- No. 1, 72½c. Barley dull and lower; No. 2 spring 73@73½c. Provisions quiet butfirm. Mess pork quiet at $9 40 cash; $9 45 January. Lard—Prime steam $6 40 cash; $6 50 January. Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c. Receipts—Flour, 8,000 barrels; wheat, 105,000 bushels; corn, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 13,000 barrels; wheat, 54,000 bushels; corn, 10,000 bushels.

BOSTON—OCTOBER 29.—Flour quiet; supefine western, $5 25@5 75; common extra, $6 00@6 50; Wisconsin extra, $6 25@7 00; Minnesota, $6 75@7 50; winter wheat, Ohio and Michigan, $7 00@7 50; Illinois and Indiana, $7 00@7 75; St. Louis, $7 00@8 00; Wisconsin and Minnesota patent process, spring, $7 75@9 25; winter wheat, $7 50@9 00. Corn firm; mixed and yellow, 68@69c. Oats in fair demand; No. 1 and extra white 49@51c; No. 2 white 47@47½c; No. 2 mixed and No. 3 white 45@46c. Rye 95@96c. Receipts—Flour, 6,500 barrels; corn, 38,000 bushels; wheat, 24,000 bushels. Shipments—Flour, 400 barrels; wheat, 49,000 bushels.

LOUISVILLE—OCTOBER 29.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; red and amber $1 25; white $1 27. Corn firm; white, 51c; mixed, 49c. Oats quiet and steady; white, 36c; mixed, 35c. Rye quiet at 85c. Hay firm at $13 00@15 00. Pork—none here. Lard quiet; choice leaf tierces $7 75; keg $8 25. Bacon firm at $4 25, $8 50@9 00. Bulkmeats scarce, firm and nominal at $6 00@6 37½. Sugar cured hams $9 00@10 50. Whisky firm at $1 08.

CINCINNATI—OCTOBER 29.—Cotton firm at 10¾c. Flour dull, weak and lower at $5 80@6 80. Wheat dull and drooping at $1 20@1 23. Corn dull at 46@47c. Oats quiet at 32@34c. Rye dull and lower at 80@83c. Barley firm at 93@95c. Pork weaker at $11 50. Lard dull and lower at $6 25. Bulkmeats and bacon nominally unchanged. Whisky steady and in fair demand at $1 08. Butter strong; fancy creamery 33@35c; choice dairy 23@25c; prime Western Reserve 18@22c; prime Central Ohio 15@18c.

BOSTON—OCTOBER 29.—Closing prices of Lake Superior copper stocks: Calumet and Hecla, 232; Copper Falls, 8; Franklin, 30½; Pewabic, 25; Quincy, 283½; Ridge, 7¾.

Dry Goods.

NEW YORK—OCTOBER 29.—The cotton goods market continues active and firm; brown and bleached cottons scarce in all the leading makes. Prints in moderate demand and ginghams and dress goods more active. Spring cassimeres, cheviots and worsted coatings in good demand and the clothing trade and stocks very light. Foreign goods quiet.

LIVE STOCK MARKET.

CENTRAL STOCK YARDS, EAST LIBERTY, }
WEDNESDAY, October 29, 1879. }

Never in the history of the yards has there been as heavy a shipment of cattle to East Liberty as there has been this week. Some attribute it to the cool weather, which is undoubtedly the cause. Business has been good in all kinds of live stock, and sales were made quite rapidly, nearly as well as last week, at the prices quoted below. Every day there has been a good attendance of buyers and the yards were pretty well cleared. In the East there has been a good demand for cattle, hogs and sheep, and the result was that it caused somewhat of an advance here on shipping cattle. The coming week will no doubt be one of prosperity in the market.

Messrs. S. W. Dock & Co., one among the most reliable firms in the trade in this vicinity, furnish THE POST the following report of the market and the prices prevailing to-day:

CATTLE.

The supply has been heavy and rather common in point of quality, while good cattle brought last week's prices. The common and medium sold from fifteen to twenty-five cents lower. We quote:

Prime, 1,300 to 1,400 lbs	$4 75@5 00
Good, 1,100 to 1,200 lbs	4 00@4 40
Fair, 900 to 1,100 lbs	3 25@3 50
Good feeders	3 50@4 00
Stockers	2 25@2 75
Bulls, stags and cows	1 50@2 25
Good fresh cows and springers,	$20@35.

SHEEP.

Receipts have been liberal, with medium sheep selling a quarter lower than last week, but good, heavy lots. There has been little change in the prices, and all were sold. We quote:

Extra, 110 to 120 lbs	$4 30@4 60
Good, 95 to 100 lbs	3 65@4 00
Fair, 80 to 90 lbs	3 20@3 50
Common, 65 to 70 lbs	2 25@3 00
Lambs	3 50@4 75
Light Veal calves	3 50@5 00

HOGS.

Receipts have been light since our last report, and the market is excite l and higher. As the weather has been more favorable the last two days prices have advanced from twenty to twenty-five per cent. on all grades. All were sold and market firm at the following quotations:

Philadelphia	$4 10@4 25
Corn fed Yorkers	3 90@4 05
Grassers	3 60@3 80
Roughs	2 50@3 25

Union Live Stock Yards, Allegheny.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH POST, }
MONDAY, October 27, 1879. }

CATTLE.

To-day the supply was less than last Monday, but much the same in quality, the most of the offerings consisting of the common and medium grades. The supply of strictly prime was small, and all sold readily at full prices, while after grades moved very slowly at concessions from last week's rates. This was caused by an oversupply, and as owners were anxious to sell out buyers found no difficulty in obtaining all they wanted at a decline. The butchers still complain of hard meat markets, hence they were quite "bearish" and took every advantage of the drover. Sales were made in a retail way at $5 50@5 80 for prime to extra butcher cattle; $4 75@5 25 for medium to good, and $4 00@4 50 for common to fair. Bulls sold at from $1 75@2 75, according to quality. Fresh cows were very dull, notwithstanding there were but few on sale; quotable at $20 00@40 00 per head. Veals 3½@5c. The stock for the past week numbered 593 head.

SHEEP AND LAMBS.

The market was more active to-day, the best evidence of which is that the pens were wel. cleared by 10 A. M., but there was no quotable improvement in prices. The market, taking into consideration that hogs are now taking the place to a considerable extent of the stock in question, was all that could be expected, as notwithstanding there was a pretty full supply, holders had no difficulty in obtaining full prices. Sheep sold at from 3@4¼c, and lambs at 3½@5c, according so quality. The stock on sale for the past week numbered 1,049 head.

HOGS.

The offerings were unusually large today, but with an increased demand, which was stimulated somewhat by the cooler weather, the market was active and firmer. Sales were made in a retail way at 3¾@4c.

BUFFALO—OCTOBER 29.—Cattle—Receipts, 2,006 head; market easier and not quotably lower; best grades disposed of and a number of loads taken for export; choice to extra steers at $4 75@5 10; good shippers' $4 25@4 65; fair to medium $3 75@4 15; prime light butchers' $3 40@3 65; fat steers and heifers $3 25@3 80; common light $2 75@3 00; butchers' cows $2 25@2 80; stags and fat bulls $2 00@2 75; stockers $2 60@2 90; feeders $3 10@3 40.

Sheep and Lambs—Receipts, 1,500 head; market dull and slow; lambs fully 25 per cent lower; fair to good western sheep $3 60@4 00; choice $4 25; Canada sheep $3 65@4 00; Canada lambs $5 20@5 35.

Hogs—Receipts, 7,360 head; market dull and declining; Yorkers $3 95@4 05; good to choice selected heavy and medium $3 90@4 10; heavy ends $3 40@3 75. Seven cars unsold.

NEW YORK—OCTOBER 29—Beeves—Receipts to twelve o'clock 4,000 head; about 500 more cattle back on the roads. Market opened with a fair call at Monday's prices, closed weak and a fraction off; fair Texas and Colorado steers $7 00@7 75; common natives $7 00@7 75; ordinary and medium $8 00@8 25; fair to good $8 75@9 50; prime and extra $9 75@10 25. Exporters used 100 head; mainly $9 00@9 50; shipments yesterday and to-day 310 head live, and 1,220 quarters.

Sheep—Receipts, for two days 10,300 head; trade dull; market closed heavy and lower for all grades except prime and extra; sheep $3 00@5 00 per 100 lbs; selected wethers, 126 lbs, $5 50; 300 do, 103 lbs, $5 25; lambs $5 00@6 25. Shipments yesterday and to-day 500 carcasses.

Swine—Receipts for two days 10,900 head; market about steady at $4 00@4 50, ordinary to choice live, 180 lbs, $4 35.

CHICAGO—OCTOBER 29.—The *Drovers' Journal* reports:

Hogs—Receipts, 40,000 head; shipments, 6,000 head; market more active at 5@10c lower; mixed packing, $3 55@3 90; light $3 60@3 85; choice heavy, $3 85@4 00. Closed dull and heavy.

Cattle—Receipts 6,000 head; shipments, 600 head; shipping 5@10c lower; common to good $3 50@4 95; butchers' dull, 10c lower; stockers steady; westernand through Texans unchanged; Wyoming, Nebraska and Kansas Texans, $2 60@3 10. half breeds and natives, $3 30